"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Thunder storms; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Just before the prorogation of Parliament Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, in reply to T. P. O'Connor, declared that the Government's policy with regard to the Transvaal had been clearly expressed, that they had put their hands to the plow, and would not turn back. Mr. Chamberlain had previously announced that several more regiments had been ordered to South Africa. The gravity of the situation is generally regarded as having been increased by the latest developments. No reply has yet been received from the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's proposition for a joint inquiry. The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament declares the position of the Uitlanders to be inconsistent with the promises made by the South African Republic when independence was granted to it. The Dreyfus court-martial was continued behind closed doors. It is said that the prisoner was of considerable assistance to the Judges in helping them to translate German words in the secret dossier. The London correspondent of the THE NEW YORK TIMES says the condition of the crops in England shows considerable improvement in the past month, and that the farmers are fairly prosperous this year. Lord Castlereagh, the Marquis Londonderry's heir, has met with an accident, and sustained a concussion of the brain. It is reported that the post of Envoy Extraordinary to King Menelek has been offered to Major Marchand. M. Delcassé and the French Ministerial party have started from St. Petersburg on the return journey to Paris. A British torpedo boat fired on a French fishing boat which was within the three-mile limit off Folkestone, and the helmsman was killed. M. Mallet Prévost will conclude his presentation of the Venezuelan case before the Boundary Arbitration Commission at Paris to-day. A Parliamentary paper, dealing with the construction of the Atbara River (Soudan) bridge, contains a statement that no English firms were able to compete with the American firm to which the contract was awarded, in rapidity of execution. Mrs. Perot is said to be in hiding, but her counsel says she will appear at the Bow Street Police Court to-day. No compromise is possible, as Ambassador Choate says he has no power to withdraw the extradition proceedings, without instructions from Washington.—Pages 1, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

Bishop Janssen excommunicated members of a Roman Catholic Church in St. Louis for rebelling against the appointment of a German priest.

Gen. A. G. Greenwood, representing an American syndicate, announced the purchase of two islets off the coast of Cuba where treasures from Panama are said to be buried.

The Council at yesterday's meeting adopted by a vote of 22 to 5 the resolution authorizing the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records, thus complying with the order of the Court.

Page 2.

Seven persons were killed and a number injured in a railway accident in Canada yesterday.

In the New York Yacht Club run to Newport yesterday, the Columbia defeated the Defender by 22 minutes 25 seconds in the forty-three miles sailed.

Five hundred business men met in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday and took steps to restore peace and order in the city. Another car was blown up by dynamite. A youth suspected of putting explosives on the tracks of the Big Consolidated is under arrest.

Page 3.

Members of the Socialist-Labor Party started an open-air meeting in Madison Square last night, and it speedily ended in confusion.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, and who during the war was in charge of the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, has completed a report of the work done by his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. It shows an expenditure of $17,003,430 for supplies, transportation, &c.

Page 4.

Result of new primary law in San Francisco is the overthrow of the boss element.

Experts are in consultation at Niagara Falls relative to the development of electrical power on the Canadian side of the Falls.

Nathan Kronman was yesterday committed to the Tombs on a charge of homicide in connection with his wife's death on Monday. Mrs. Kronman will be buried to-day, and her husband will be permitted to go to the grave. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

Page 5.

Col. William E. Sinn, the Brooklyn theatrical manager, died suddenly last night.

Jennie Worrell, one of the three Worrell sisters, once popular actresses in this city, was found fatally burned yesterday in the grass meadows at the foot of Seventeenth Street, Coney Island.

Page 7.

Director Roberts of the United States Mint does not think that India's adoption of the gold standard will disturb the world's money centres.

Page 9.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company to be incorporated in New Jersey will operate seven furnaces in Alabama.

Page 10.

Louisville defeated New York yesterday at baseball by the score of 4 to 2, and Brooklyn lost to Cincinnati by the score of 14 to 13.

Page 12.

John Schaeffle of Jersey City thinks he has found a gold mine in the cellar of a house he owns on West Newark Avenue.

The Mazet committee yesterday continued the consideration of testimony intended to show an extraordinary prevalence of robberies in the city.

The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers has decided that the appeal to the Reappraisement Board, which upheld Appraiser Wakeman in advancing valuations on embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland, was illegal. The protests of the importers respecting the increased valuation are upheld.

Steven A. West of 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street reported to the police yesterday that about two pounds of dynamite had been thrown away with rubbish, by mistake, and had been taken away by the Street Cleaning Department. The police are inclined to doubt the story.

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LORD CASTLEREAGH INJURED.

Marquis of Londonderry's Heir Sustains Concussion of the Brain.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Viscount Castlereagh, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, while riding to-day at Lord Londonderry's place, Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees, met with an accident, causing concussion of the brain, which will necessitate his keeping his bed for some time.

The mishap will postpone the grand ball and fetes arranged in honor of Lord Castlereagh's coming of age. It was only yesterday that his betrothal was announced to Miss Edith Chaplin, daughter of the President of the Local Government Board, the Right. Hon. Henry Chaplin.

BICYCLE ON HIS MONUMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 9.—T. W. Davis, the veteran bicycle rider of the State, who holds several National medals for long-distance riding and has ridden 60,000 miles since he was sixty-one years of age, and is now seventy-two years old, has erected a monument in his lot in Springdale Cemetery and the contractors have carved a large bicycle upon the shaft by his order.

Davis is highly pleased with the work, and says it is to commemorate his career as a cyclist.

WEST INDIAN HURRICANE

Carried Death and Destruction to Several Islands.

GREAT HAVOC IN PUERTO RICO

Public Buildings and Native Houses Wrecked and Wires Blown Down —Many Vessels Lost.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Hundreds of houses have been destroyed and several persons killed by the hurricane that has swept over the West Indies, according to official advices received late this afternoon at the War and Navy Departments.

Signal Officer Glassford wired from San Juan, Puerto Rico, that the cavalry barracks there has been destroyed, the signal barracks, storehouses, and many other public buildings partially demolished, and hundreds of native houses wrecked; that telegraph and telephone wires are down, and that several people have been killed. The centre and south of the island probably fared worse, he says.

The Navy Department received a cablegram from Capt. Snow, in command of the naval station at San Juan, announcing that about $2,000 worth of property has been destroyed at the station there.

The American Consulate at Pointe à Pitre, in Guadeloupe, was wrecked. The roof was torn off, and everything in the place was a total loss. Consul Ayme reports that a great many small vessels were lost, and that the damage done in the city was great. There is no communication with the country, the wires being down.

The hurricane, according to reports received by the Weather Bureau, evidently has left the group of islands it has been sweeping and shifted out into the open sea to the north of Puerto Rico. The expectation is that the storm will wear itself out without doing further damage. The storm was predicted by the bureau several days ago. It commenced on the 7th, apparently east of Santo Domingo, and moved northwest to Puerto Rico and Haiti. There is no immediate prospect, the weather officials say, of the storm coming near the mainland.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 9.—A severe hurricane swept over the Island of St. Croix Monday night. Nearly every estate has been wrecked, the large buildings in the towns have been unroofed, stock has been killed, and a minimum of eleven deaths has occurred among the laborers.

On St. Kitts about 200 small houses in the towns were destroyed, and considerable damage was done to the estates. No fatalities were reported.

Antigua also suffered severely in damage to estates and buildings in the towns. There were few fatalities.

The force of the storm was also experienced at St. Thomas, but the damage done was slight. Nego huts were the chief sufferers. Enormous seas, however, did damage to the wharves, but there was no loss of life.

PUERTO PLATA, Haiti, Aug. 9—11:30 A. M.—A hurricane has swept the north coast since last night, and increases in violence. Shipping in the port is in peril, but up to this hour no vessel has been damaged. The destruction on land will probably be considerable.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 9.—The barometers are alarmingly low here, and Hayti's Island reports a hurricane blowing, with rapidly falling barometer, at 3:30 P. M., causing great excitement.

DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE.

Sweeps the Shores of Valparaiso Bay and Causes $1,000,000 Damage.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 9.—A tidal wave burst into the bay yesterday evening, tearing down the embankment, and sweeping off a number of cars, locomotives, and tons of merchandise.

The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

FLOOD OF MUD IN ANACONDA.

During a Storm a Small Stream Becomes a Roaring River.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mon., Aug. 9.—At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon a terrific thunderstorm broke over the city. Suddenly an especially loud detonation was heard up Sheep Gulch, which runs far back into the mountains, and spectators could see the walls of the gulch whitened by a sudden flood.

There is in the gulch a little stream that runs through a ditch made for it, and is carried on around the city. This ditch immediately became a roaring river, twenty feet wide. It burst the confines of the old waterway as it emerged from the cañon and rushed straight for the Court House jail annex, tearing a new course through the ground. The basements of both structures were filled with mud and debris. Cut building stone was rolled away, and some was entirely covered with mud, while every cellar in the vicinity was filled with mud and water.

Contractor Dolan rushed to the ditch and with shovels vainly tried to turn the course of the stream, but was quickly compelled to flee. Dolan and one of the workmen were caught in the flood and had a narrow escape from drowning, being snatched out in the nick of time by their companions. A bridge across the ditch just above the Court House was swept away.

The Great Northern Branch line is cut by a washout east of Butte, while the Northern Pacific is also delayed by a washout between Butte and Silver Bow.

The chief damage was done at the new Court House now being erected for the county at the head of Main Street. The other loss is scattered among individual property owners in the vicinity of Main Street and Seventh Avenue, the fashionable part of the city.

ENGLISH CROPS ARE GOOD.

Wheat Better Than Last Year and Hops Far Above the Average.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The condition of the crops in England shows, on the whole, considerable improvement in the past month, and it now appears a certainty that there will be a fairly successful harvest.

Bright sunshine had considerable effect in ripening the grain, and wheat is better than last year. Other crops are up to the average. The highest place is held by hops, which have not for years been so promising at the beginning of August. The grass crop is below the average. The farmers are fairly prosperous this year, and have nothing to grumble at, unless it be the fact that if the crops were smaller prices would be higher The British farmer always grumbles at something or other.

WILL MAKE WAR ON MONOPOLY.

Representatives of the Anti-Trust League to Meet Here To-day.

Representatives of the American Anti-Trust League are to have a meeting in this city to-day. The purpose of the gathering is to map out a plan of action. The campaign against monopoly will be extended to every State and Territory.

A call, of which the following is a copy, has been sent out by the National Executive Committee:

As a believer in the great principles of freedom and equality on which this Republic was founded, we present to you the urgent need of an immediate organization into a united and harmonious force of the great mass of the honest citizens of our country, who desire to break down that gigantic and lawless trust power which has practically subverted our Government, and is now riding so mercilessly over the rights and liberties of the people.

If you value your liberty do not sit supinely while the trusts weave their web of special privileges and so-called vested rights into vet-covered, steel-strong chains of slavery for you and for your children. Remember the great watchword, "The safety the welfare, and deliverance of the people is the supreme law." Above the dicta of the statutes, courts, and Constitutions rise the majesty of this great principle of the supremacy of people's rights. You are one of eight millions of voters whose wirtes, when unitedly expressed, form that public opinion before which even the gigantic and malign power of the trusts will be but chaff in a whirlwind. Now is the time to act and so organize that an adequate force of the friends of freedom may be always awake and on guard.

A general meeting of the Anti-Trust League will be held in Washington next Monday night.

KAISER RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Is Said to Have Given an Audience to Congressman G. E. Foss and Naval Attache Beehler.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, Emperor William received Congressman George Edmund Foss of Illinois and United States Naval Attaché Beehler on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern last Wednesday, at Kiel, granting them an audience of three-quarters of an hour.

His Majesty began the conversation by expressing a belief that Admiral Dewey had not used the words attributed to him suggesting the possibility of a war between the United States and Germany. Mr. Foss replied that he had just come from Trieste, where he had long talks with the Admiral, who had shown no hostility toward Germany.

The Emperor then declared his conviction that German-American relations would always remain friendly. Germans in America, he said, would take good care that no aggressive or hostile policy should be pursued toward the Fatherland. Then, referring to the growth of the German and the American Navies, the Kaiser said:

"Formerly it was the strong German army that chiefly preserved the peace of Europe, but the future of nations lies on the ocean. The increase of the German fleet involves no threat to any other power; for, the stronger a nation is at sea, the more others will hesitate to begin hostilities. The increase of navies, therefore, is in reality the best peace conference."

The Tageblatt does not vouch for the verbal accuracy of the foregoing, but asserts that it is a faithful reproduction of the gist of the Emperor's remarks.

PUNISHED FOR REBELLION.

Members of Roman Catholic Church in St. Louis Excommunicated—Objected to German Priest.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The decree of Bishop Janssen of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Belleville, Ill., excommunicating the members of St. Patrick's congregation of East St. Louis who are in rebellion against his authority in the matter of appointing a German-born priest to succeed an Irish-American rector, went into effect at noon to-day, when the communicants held a meeting in defiance of the prelate. Last Sunday the decree was read in every church in the Belleville Diocese, and last night at a largely attended meeting the members of St. Patrick's decided not to submit to it. The meeting held to-day in open defiance of Bishop Janssen brought to a climax the trouble that has been brewing for several months, or ever since the appointment of Father Cluse as rector in opposition to the wishes of the congregation, who are all Irish, or Irish-American. About 600 persons fall under the ban.

The Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag floated from a flagstaff in the yard of St. Patrick's Church, where the meeting to-day was held. About the church was a strong detail of guards armed with blackthorns. Inside the inclosure were several cases of stale eggs, which, it is said, will be showered at the Bishop or any of his friends who undertake to assume charge of the church property. Pasted to the front gate was an open cigar box, on which was tacked a card bearing the words "Excommunication Money." The box was placed in position to receive contributions to be used in maintaining the fight against Bishop Janssen.

WATERMELON FOR WORSHIPPERS

New Jersey Pastor Hits Upon Novel Plan to Crowd Prayer Meeting.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 9.—For some time past the weekly prayer meetings at the Chipley Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have been poorly attended, but this evening there was a big crowd present as a result of a plan hit upon by the Rev. G. W. Swan, the pastor.

Between the prayers and exhortations slices of watermelon were passed around. The plan worked well.

NEW YORK BOND THIEF CAUGHT.

J. N. Bates, Wanted in This City, Is Located at Savannah and Confesses.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—J. N. Bates, alias J. C. Cooper, wanted in New York for the theft of three Chesapeake and Ohio 4½ per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, was arrested here to-day. Bates, who is about twenty years of age, obtained the bonds from Murphy & Co., brokers, on a forged check. He has confessed.

A notice was sent out on the Wall Street tapes Monday by Capt. McClusky, asking that if the three Chesapeake and Ohio 4½ per cent. bonds, numbered 5,955, 15,194, and 22,102, were offered for sale, the sale be stopped and the information sent to the police. At that time all particulars in regard to the theft were withheld so as not to interfere with the efforts of the detective force.

CORNELL FACULTY CHANGES.

Prof. Bristol to Have Charge of the Greek Department.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to-day temporary arrangements were made for carrying on the work of the Greek department, from the head of which Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler recently resigned to accept the Presidency of the University of California. Prof. G. P. Bristol, who has been associated with Prof. Wheeler for several years, will be in charge of the department.

Dr. G. P. Chase was appointed Assistant Professor of Comparative Philology. Dr. Chase is a Harvard graduate of the class of '80, and he was five years sub-master of Bristol Academy, Taunton, Mass., and also a teacher of Latin in the Lawrenceville School.

GEN. ALGER APPEALS A CASE.

Claims He Was Defrauded in a Purchase of 14,804 Acres.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—A transcript of the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court of Tennessee in a land sale case, in which Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, figures as plaintiff, has been filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here. The case, which now regularly comes before this court on an appeal, is against T. B. Anderson and others for the recovery of $108,228, with interest. Mr. Alger purchased from the defendants 14,804 acres of Tennessee land at $7 per acre. It is alleged that the land was represented to contain valuable coal deposits and to be studded with valuable timber, but the petition claims that things were misrepresented, and that the seller, agents, and others entered into collusion with intent to defraud. Gen. Alger, in the lower court, obtained $105,000 judgment. This was set aside, and the case now comes for final hearing before the Court of Appeals.

Great Production of Pig Iron.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The American Manufacturer and Iron World will say tomorrow: "The largest pig-iron tonnage in the history of the United States was produced during the month of July, the estimated production and the capacity being figured up to Aug. 1. In gross tons the estimated weekly output was 269,032 tons on Aug. 1, as against 256,878 tons for the month previous, which shows an increase of 12,154 tons in weekly tonnage. The limit to production has not been reached, however, as a number of furnaces went out of blast last month, and new ones building are soon to be fired."

ROOT AND MILES TO CONFER.

Changes Among Commanding Officers in the Philippine Islands May Be the Result.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—There is reason to believe that Secretary Root will soon have a conference with Gen. Miles at Washington for the purpose of deciding whether changes ought to be made among the officers in command of the American forces in the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the expressed determination to push forward the campaign there with all possible vigor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Elihu Root of the War Department returned to the city to-night from his visit to New York and Lake Champlain, where he has been in conference with the President.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE CONTRACT.

No English Firm Was Able to Compete with the American Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The success of Americans in obtaining British contracts is exciting some alarm here. The question was raised in Parliament last April, by Sir Alfred Hickman, who wanted to know why the contract for building the Atbara River (Soudan) bridge had been given to an American firm.

A parliamentary paper was issued today dealing with the matter. Lieut. Col. Gordon, who managed the purchase of the superstructure of the bridge, in a memorandum on the subject, states that the whole question was one of quick delivery, price being practically not considered. Tenders were called for from four English and two American firms. Only one British firm, the Patent Shaft and Axle Company, made any offer, while the Pencoyd Company of Philadelphia offered the delivery of a suitable bridge in six weeks. This offer was accepted, a Director of the English firm acknowledging that they could not compete against such quick work. This Director also doubted whether any firm in the United Kingdom could make as good an offer as that of his company, which was, he believed, the only firm in the United Kingdom which rolled its own material.

Lieut. Col. Gordon further states that the whole of the material for the bridge was inspected by a representative sent from England, "from whose report," adds the Colonel, "it will be seen how thoroughly the work has been carried out."

WANTS AMERICANS IN CHINA.

England Secures an Exclusive Settlement for United States Citizens.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 9.—The steamer Empress of Japan arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama.

She brings news that an agreement has been arrived at between the British and Chinese Governments by which the United States shall have an exclusive settlement at Hankow.

SOUTH AMERICAN DREIBUND?

More Talk in Rio de Janeiro of an Alliance Against This Country.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 9.—In spite of denials, it is said that President Roca of the Argentine Republic, who is now here as the guest of Brazil, is desirous of negotiating an alliance between Argentina, Brazil, and Chile against the United States.

The Presidents of these three republics will meet at Buenos Ayres next month.

LUNATIC MADE A WOODEN KEY.

Joseph Melik Gets Out of an Asylum for the Second Time.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Joseph Melik, thirty-eight years old, who ran a butcher's shop at 86 Hayes Street, made his second escape from the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, on South Orange Avenue, last night or early this morning. He escaped about two weeks ago by making a wooden key to fit the front door of the institution, and was later arrested at his home.

It was said at the institution this morning that it was believed Melik made another wooden key. The last one Melik made was a perfect reproduction of the brass key which fits the front door. He constructed it from a wooden spoon. It is not known how he got the pattern from which to work.

BODY FOUND IN A BOX CAR.

Probably That of Thomas R. Davis of Rome—Murder Suspected.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—The body of a man about 35 years old was found in a box car on the Erie tracks at North Tonawanda this morning. There was a bullet wound in the temple and another in the cheek. The car arrived at Tonawanda from Buffalo on Monday. The man had large, projecting teeth, a heavy black mustache, and weighed about 100 pounds. A silk handkerchief with the letter "R" on it was found on the body.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The man found murdered in a box car at North Tonawanda this morning is undoubtedly Thomas R. Davis of Rome, who left here last Saturday for the West in company with Ed Plunkett. Davis had $60 in money on his person when he left. He was a quiet, temperate man.

LIVE WIRE KILLS FIREMEN.

Four Dead in Omaha After Receiving Severe Shocks.

OMAHA, Aug. 9.—Four firemen lost their lives to-night in a blaze on an upper floor of the Mercer Chemical Company's Building, at Eleventh and Harney Streets. The fire in itself was insignificant, the fatalities resulting from contact with a live wire. Lieut. Joseph Adams was one of those killed.

When the fire had been brought under control the firemen set to work to lower the big extension truck, upon which they had been working. Suddenly there was a sputtering and succession of flashes, and the men who were working at the crank lowering the ladder fell to the pavement limp and apparently lifeless. In lowering the ladder it had come in contact with a live electric light wire carrying a current of 2,000 volts. The injured men were at once carried into an adjoining building and doctors used every possible means known to revive them. One of them was revived in a few minutes, and saying he was all right started to walk away. He went about fifty feet and then dropped dead. Another showed signs of reviving, but when he had partially rallied sank back and expired. The other two showed no signs of animation, and were doubtless dead when picked up.

MAIL REGISTRATION AT HOME.

Assistant Postmaster General Adopts a Plan to Provide It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A plan which has just been adopted by Assistant Postmaster General Madden will allow citizens to register their mail at home. The plan has been under consideration for some time, and Mr. Madden has received the opinions of a number of experts in postal matters. Letter carriers will register mail matter at the doors of people in the residential sections of cities having the free delivery system.

It is intended to extend the scheme to the rural delivery system as soon as it is perfected, and so give to the farmer, as well as to the city resident, the advantage of having the Post Office brought right to his door.

TWO CUBAN ISLANDS SOLD

American Syndicate Gets La Cruza and La Ramon.

SAID TO BE RICH IN IRON

Treasures from Panama Believed to be Buried There — Gen. A. G. Greenwood Talks on Cuban Conditions.

An American syndicate has just purchased for $1,000,000 two islets, La Cruza and La Ramon, off the coast of Cuba.

Gen. A. G. Greenwood, who was on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the civil war, has been the active representative of the American capitalists. He has just returned from Cuba and, talking with a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hotel Imperial yesterday, he said:

"We believe we have a bonanza in La Cruza and La Ramon. We are satisfied that there are immense quantities of iron there, but we also have reason to believe that there are hidden there the vast treasures taken from Panama when that city was the richest in the Americas. This is no Captain Kid yarn. Historical records show that the treasures of Panama were taken to La Cruza and La Romon, and with them were taken the captive women and girls. Our titles are being perfected, and just as soon as this is accomplished I am of the impression that something will be done that will arouse worldwide interest.

"Matters in Cuba are generally quiet just now, something really remarkable in the history of the island. Like Micawber, the people there are waiting for something to turn up. But it would be idle to say that the people are not dissatisfied, and that dissatisfaction is the result of lack of knowledge of what may transpire. Some favor an independent Government; many want annexation to the United States.

"Cuba has two classes of people—those with a large percentage of negro blood and Spaniards. The former largely outnumber the latter. The better class of Cubans have been fairly well educated.

"The Cubans, as a rule, want independence; the Spaniards want either annexation or governmental administration by the United States. The desires of the Spanish arise more from fear of the Cubans than from any other cause.

"The Spaniards are not in a very agreeable position, and they have much at stake; and unless they soon see some good reason to insure them complete immunity from Cuban animosity there will be a lively exodus. The Spaniards will sell out and go home so soon as they find that they are to be subject to Cuban authority.

"Without American military control danger of internal revolution, aimed especially at the Spanish land holders, is great.

"Personally, I believe that annexation is the only real solution of the problem that confronts us. Under competent civil administration it will be safe for all classes, because the Cubans are not a bad people. They are not instinctively marauders. They are always willing to work if they see a chance of making a little money, but are very difficult to handle if they get the impression that they are being deceived. Without an opportunity to earn a living, they are liable to be restless. They will get a living one way, honestly if they can, but they will get it.

"There has been a marked improvement in the condition of affairs on the island, and much of this is due to the great executive ability shown by the American officers in command there. Too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of Gen. Leonard Wood and Gen. Wilson. The former has changed the face of the earth about Santiago.

"A plebiscite would be a good means of determining what shall be done with Cuba, and I am frank to say that I do not believe that it would be safe to give the Cubans free rein just now."

DROWNED IN OCEAN CITY SURF.

Charles R. Bliss of Washington Was Overcome by Strong Current—Bold Rescues Made by Two Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Aug. 9.—Charles R. Bliss of Washington, cashier of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was drowned while bathing in the surf opposite the Ocean City Life-Saving Station here this afternoon at 12:30. He was out in the breakers, and having been swimming for some time had become exhausted, when he was suddenly thrown into an eddy, and this, with a strong current, soon took him beyond his depth. One of the life saving men, seeing his danger, ran to the station for a boat, which, however, failed to reach him in time to render any assistance. Mr. Bliss had drowned in view of hundreds of excited spectators, who were unable to render any aid, but watched his vain struggles as he disappeared beneath the waves.

About an hour later the boat, which had finally been launched with Charles R. Gantz of Baltimore and Robert Purnell, came upon the body as it crossed the first breaker. Purnell dived and brought the body ashore. Strong efforts were made by four physicians present to resuscitate the body, but without success. Mr. Reiss was twenty-seven years old and lived in East Capitol Street, Washington, with his two sisters. In the meantime four bold rescues were being made about 100 yards up the beach, opposite Mount Pleasant cottage. The Misses Bessie and Alice Hunting, guests of the Colonial Hotel, had gone out beyond their depth, when, becoming exhausted and frightened, they screamed for help. Sidney Wilson of Snowhill, fifteen years old, pluckily sprang in to their rescue and brought out Miss Bessie after a hard struggle. Miss Alice was rescued by the Rev. Francis Y. Nichols, a Princeton theological student, who dived and caught her after she had gone down for the last time, holding her above water until Mr. Gantz and Mr. Strauss of Baltimore reached them and helped them ashore. Miss Hunting was unconscious when brought in, but was finally restored.

At this juncture Dr. William M. Newall, another Washingtonian, became exhausted and called for help. To his aid went young Raleigh Deshields, son of Major Deshields, manager of the Atlantic Hotel, and though a mere boy, with the assistance of young Wilson, finally succeeded, after a desperate effort, in bringing the Doctor safely ashore.

The young rescuers are being highly complimented and are receiving much praise for their heroic deeds.

ENTIRE OHIO FAMILY DEAD.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Evidences of a violent tragedy, which probably occurred last night, were discovered three miles east of this city to-day. The bodies of Edward Eckinger, his wife, and their three-year-old daughter were found lying upon the bed in the Eckinger home.

Mrs. Eckinger evidently first shot her husband and daughter with a shotgun, and then tried to commit suicide by gashing the veins in her wrist with a knife. The latter apparently proved too slow or else too painful, for the woman put a third charge in the gun and sent it through her heart.

Eckinger was twenty-five years of age and a farm laborer. Lately he has been drinking quite heavily, and frequent quarrels took place between him and his wife. The couple had agreed to separate, commencing to-day. Mrs. Eckinger was twenty-three years old.

AN EXODUS OF FINLANDERS.

Thousands May Go to Newfoundland to Escape Russia's Tyranny.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 9.—A deputation of Finlande. is here inspecting the country with a view to arranging for the immigration of thousands of Finlanders who are compelled to leave their homes because of the tyranny of the Russian Government.

Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent with the delegation a special request to the Governor of Newfoundland that all assistance practicable be rendered the Finlanders. To-day the deputation started on a tour of inspection of the sections of the island which seem adaptable to the needs of the proposed immigrants.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

The Prisoner Assists the Judges in Translating German Words—Police Measures Stringent.

RENNES, Aug. 9.—The secret session of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day lasted from 6:30 A. M. until 11:45 A. M. Gen. Chamoine nearly completed his part of the explanation of the dossier. He will be heard to-morrow for about a couple of hours, and then M. Paléologue of the Foreign Office will take up the task, which, it is understood, will be completed on Friday. The next public session, therefore, will be on Saturday morning. Fifty of the 400 documents in the dossier were disposed of yesterday.

Several of the documents are written in German, and in the course of the proceedings to-day a German dictionary was sent for. It was learned from a sure source that when certain words and expressions could not be exactly understood, even with the aid of the dictionary, Dreyfus, who is a perfect German scholar, volunteered a translation, and was allowed to give explanations, which were of valuable assistance to the members of the court.

The precautionary police measures to-day were much more stringent than yesterday. Strong detachments of infantry instead of gendarmes cordoned the streets leading to the Lycée. Gendarmes alone performed this duty yesterday, and the sightseers, who were much less numerous, barely numbering 300 persons, were pressed still further back. Even persons standing inside the entrance hall of a house in view of the door of the Lycée were compelled to retire into the interior of the house, and the front door was closed. Absolutely nobody but police and soldiers were thus within 100 yards of Dreyfus when he crossed the Avenue de la Gare.

The police authorities explain the rigor of these measures on the ground that yesterday a few cries against the prisoner were raised while he was crossing the avenue. Not a discordant note was heard anywhere to-day.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Ministry of the Interior has issued a note saying that the story that Prince von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador here, has visited General the Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, and insisted upon a guarantee against indiscreet disclosures prejudicial to Germany at the Rennes court-martial, is absolutely false

NEWS MAY BE COPYRIGHTED.

House of Lords' Committee's Amended Copyright Bill Issued — Heavy Penalties for Infringement.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Copyright bill as amended by the House of Lords' Select Committee was issued to-day.

In a memorandum to the bill Lord Thring calls attention to Clause 12, which provides that the proprietor of any newspaper or news agency shall be entitled for eighteen hours to the exclusive right of publishing foreign news which he has obtained specially and independently, and imposes a minimum penalty of £1 and maximum of £50 on each copy of a publication in which such news is published within eighteen hours without the consent of the proprietor.

His Lordship remarks that the clause adds to the law by making news independent of the form in which it is conveyed, the subject of copyright, and by imposing an efficient penalty for infringement. He adds that there seems no reason why news acquired by the exercise of great ability and great expense should not be protected by copyright as much as a letter or article commenting on news so acquired.

ALL MUST BE VACCINATED.

Smallpox Case in Everett Leads Board of Health to Order Vaccination of Every Inhabitant.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—One week ago there was discovered a case of smallpox in Everett. The patient was immediately taken off to the pesthouse, down the harbor, the premises thoroughly disinfected and roped off, and the inmates quarantined. The following day every inhabitant of Ward No. 1 was vaccinated.

Yesterday, after a deliberation of four days, the Everett Board of Health arrived at the conclusion that every person in the city, 23,000 in all, should undergo vaccination within forty-eight hours and mailed each householder in the city a notice to that effect, stating that free vaccination could be had at the City Hall. Yesterday afternoon hundreds were turned away. Today the city council chambers were turned into an emergency hospital. Only four doctors are in attendance and hundreds of women and children waiting. It looked, sounded, and smelled like a nursery chamber instead of the law-making apartments of the city fathers.

Private family physicians did an enormous business, some taking in over $200 during the day.

In a little ante-room of the City Hall sat Drs. Bruce, Sawyer, Young, and Chaplin, scratching away for dear life with the little three-pointed scarifiers, daubing the scratches with lymph, and passing the babies and mothers, all with the little red badges of bacilli, on to N. B. Smith, of the Board of Health, who was keeping tabs on the vaccinated census.

The crowd numbered perhaps 200 women and children at 1:30 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the women had crowded against the door of the operating room. The doctors drove them back, but they packed up again to suffocation. Outside, the baby carriages multiplied and lined the street. The babies grew noisier, and finally, at 3 o'clock, it was found necessary to shut the doors and stop the rush. Even then, many who were inside got left. The lymph, 500 tubes of it, was exhausted; so were the doctors. Most of the patients in the evening were men. The afternoon showed 494 names.

The scratching will go on again to-morrow and to-morrow evening. Many people are being vaccinated by their own physicians and sending in the certificates.

The order is being enforced as far as possible. A little over 7,000 people had been vaccinated up to last night.

Members of Troop C Celebrate.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—Troop C of Brooklyn held an informal reunion at its new country home, here, to-day, and incidentally celebrated the battle of Coamo, the first of the Spanish war in which they were under fire. Col. Clayton was not able to attend, but a message was sent to him by members of the troop. A few impromptu speeches were made, and the day was given up to a general jollification.

Women in Firemen's Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In the Wyoming-Genesee firemen's parade to-day a young woman drove the spirited horses attached to the Castile hook and ladder truck, and the A. N. Wallace hose cart also was driven by a woman. The two drivers gained great applause.

Cannot Destroy Old Files Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Acting Postmaster General Heath has decided that the law does not permit him to destroy the useless old files which now incumber the Post Office Department. At the next session of Congress the department will apply for permission to destroy them. The autograph hunters who have been besieging Mr. Heath with requests for the documents ever since his purpose to destroy them was announced, will gain nothing by applying to him until then.

BOND ISSUE IS PASSED

Council, by Vote of 22 to 5, Authorizes Hall of Records Money.

ORDER OF THE COURT OBEYED

Lacked One Vote of Necessary Number and President Guggenheimer Was Called In—A Lively Fight.

The Council at yesterday's meeting adopted by a vote of 22 to 5 the resolution authorizing the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records. This action of the Council will in all likelihood summarily end all proceedings in the contempt case which grew out of previous refusals to authorize the bonds referred to.

Rumors that one or another of the obstructionists had given in were rife about the City Hall previous to the meeting. Those whose names were thus used, however, denied the impeachment, and it was apparent that the bond resolution could not be passed without a fight. The temper of the recusant Councilmen was shown soon after Vice Chairman Oakley called the meeting to order, when Corporation Counsel Whalen's replies to demands made by the Council were read. In these replies Mr. Whalen ignored the right claimed by the Council to give him orders, and advised its members to obey any mandate the Supreme Court might issue. On a motion to file the Corporation Counsel's replies, Mr. Cassidy, who led the obstructionists, objected, saying: "The resolution of this body has not been obeyed. We have a right to investigate any department of the city, and a failure of the Corporation Counsel to obey our directions puts him in contempt. This matter ought to be referred back to the Corporation Counsel, so that he could have another chance to give us information we want."

Some further disc

tion Counsel to get reversed," Mr. Cassidy put in.

The vote was announced as follows: Affirmative—President Guggenheimer and Messrs. Oakley, Foley, Engel, Goodwin, Mundorf, Ryder, Hart, Christman, Murphy, Brice, Sulzer, Hyland, Hottenroth, Williams, Hester, Leich, Ebbets, McGarry, Van Nostrand, O'Grady, and Bodine—22.

Negative—Messrs. Murray, Francisco, Conly, Doyle, and Cassidy—5.

Absent—Messrs. Wise and French—2.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S POSITION.

When Mr. Cassidy raised the question as to President Guggenheimer's ability to vote, it was under the impression that the Acting Mayor could not exercise his vested rights as a member of the Council. On this point, Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy said: "There is no doubt that Mr. Guggenheimer was right. The charter says: 'It shall not be lawful for the President of the Council when acting as Mayor in consequence of the sickness or absence from the city of the Mayor to exercise any power of appointment or removal from office, unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued ten days, or to sign, approve, or disapprove any ordinance or resolution unless such sickness or absence shall have continued nine days. The Council shall elect a Vice Chairman to preside over the meetings who shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the President of the Council when said President is sick, absent, or under suspension, or while the President of the Council is acting as Mayor.'

"The President of the Council loses none of his potentiality as such while acting as Mayor, the limitation being placed on him as Acting Mayor. As a matter of fact, the office of Acting Mayor seems to be ornamental and perfunctory until the Mayor has been absent nine or ten days. Mayor Van Wyck was in this office yesterday, and therefore President Guggenheimer only becomes Acting Mayor de facto nine days hence."

L. Laflin Kellogg, the attorney for John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, said yesterday that he did not know what course he would pursue in regard to the Councilmen who have been adjudged in contempt.

"We have gained what we wanted," Mr. Kellogg said, "but I haven't yet decided whether or not I will take any further proceedings against the Councilmen, especially the five who have most persistently opposed this issue. I may enforce the order I have obtained against them for the $100 fine."

There is no disposition among the five opponents of the bond issue to carry the fight further. Councilman Cassidy, speaking for himself and his colleagues, said after yesterday's meeting: "We did the best we could, and are content to let it drop. If they try to make us pay the fine we will refuse and will carry the contempt proceedings and the writ of mandamus to the upper courts on habeas corpus."

QUEENS BOROUGH DEFICIENCY.

Deputy Controller Levey Makes a Statement Showing Cause of It.

Deputy Controller Levey has drawn up a tabulated statement showing the cause of the deficiency of nearly $1,000,000 in the Borough of Queens, which necessitated the high tax rate of 3.27 for this year. The statement shows that, while the total tax levy of the former city and towns which went to make up the borough amounted to $2,073,549.81, the deductions for deficiencies in 1897 and uncollected claims left but $1,008,801.04 outside of the school funds available for the expenses of the city for 1898. A summary of the town tables is as follows:

	Levy.	Available.
Long Island City	$807,476.83	$536,510.49
Newtown	245,593.05	64,149.84
Flushing	289,058.89	94,999.94
Jamaica	419,765.17	232,835.00
Hempstead	311,655.87	80,305.77
Total	$2,073,549.81	$1,008,801.04

The School Fund account as taken from the town tables shows that the city was provided with $387,381.90 by the school districts, and $36,527.97 was received from the State as the borough share. Thus the total school fund amounted to $423,909.87. To offset this there must be deducted the sum of $255,346.65. This latter sum is composed of the two general items, expenses for 1897, amounting to $232,902.38, and unpaid claims aggregating $22,444.27. Thus out of the total school fund only $168,563.22 remained available for use in 1898.

FOR LIFE-SAVING DEVICES.

Details of Prize Competition in Memory of Anthony Pollok and His Wife to be Announced Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The representatives of the relatives of Anthony Pollok and his wife, who were lost on the Bourgogne, have been in communication with the State Department on the subject of the $30,000 offered in memory of the Polloks for a new life-saving device.

A notification to foreign Governments has been drafted, and steps will shortly be taken to lay the matter before them, so that they can announce it to their citizens in their own way. The details of the matter will be placed in the hands of Lieut. W. S. Sims, the United States Naval Attaché at Paris, and the arrangements for the competition will then be made. William Ker of this city has been selected to act as Secretary of the committee for the United States. The prize, which amounts to two-thirds of the $30,000 set aside for the purpose, will be awarded at the Paris Exposition. The relatives of the Polloks live in Paris.

There will probably be a very large number of competitors. In 1892 Great Britain offered a reward of £100 for the best method of effecting communication between a stranded ship and the shore, and a swarm of inventions followed. That contest, however, did not result very successfully. In this case the prize is so large that better results are expected especially as the contest will be open to the whole world.

RETAILERS MUST PAY WEEKLY.

The Meat Trust Makes a New Rule Requiring Cash Settlements—Small Dealers May Be Forced Out.

The retail meat dealers of New York, who purchase their stock from the meat trust, or "Big Five," as it is known, have been served with a notice that hereafter they will have to make weekly settlements of their accounts. On every Monday morning the retailers must settle up for all the provisions bought during the previous week. The wholesalers who have sent out the notices are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzburger, Nelson Morris, and the H. G. Hammond Company. These firms practically control the meat market of New York. The arrangement between these wholesalers is that any firm that does not settle with the wholesaler with whom it has been dealing cannot purchase meat from any other in the combine.

This action puts the retail business practically on a cash basis. It will force to the wall many retailers who are operating on a small scale. A number of prominent retailers of the city met yesterday to discuss the situation. They believe that this is an attempt on the part of the big packers to drive the retailers out of business, so that the trust can operate depots of its own. The retailers say they will establish slaughter houses of their own.

The retailers can get little help from the wholesalers outside the combine, principal among whom is the United Beef Company, because these people get their supplies from those in the combine.

A representative of Swift & Co., when seen in regard to the new rule, said: "We are tired letting men do business at our expense. We have to carry some of our customers month after month. Finally they close up business, and we lose. We have accounts amounting to $250,000 weekly. This makes a big load to carry when you consider that we have to pay cash for what we buy. I expect the new order will drive out of business many of the little fellows, but the wealthy retailers like the order."

RAILWAY WRECK IN CANADA.

Seven Persons Killed and a Number Injured Near Montreal.

OTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The Ottawa express, which left Montreal at 9:30 o'clock this morning for this city, on the Canada Atlantic Railroad, was wrecked near Coteau Junction while running at a fast rate. The engine left the track, taking with it the baggage car and a second-class coach. The first-class coach and two Pullmans did not leave the track. Seven people were killed. The dead are George McCualg, Ottawa, fireman; Wilson O'Connor, Ottawa; Edward Stars, Ottawa; Miss Ryan, Maniwaki, Quebec; Joseph Rochelon, Mrs. Rochelon, and Miss Rochelon of Montreal.

A number of passengers were injured, but none of them seriously. The passengers were brought here on a special train tonight. It is not known what caused the accident, but it is believed that the rails had spread.

TROUBLES IN CLEVELAND

Business Men Take Steps to Restore Peace and Order.

ANOTHER CAR DYNAMITED

Boy Arrested Charged with Placing Explosives on Big Consolidated's Tracks —Mayor Jones Addresses Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Five hundred business men of Cleveland held an anti-boycott meeting this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. A fund of $10,000 was started to ferret out the criminals who are dynamiting cars and creating discord in the city. In a few minutes' time not less than $5,000 was subscribed, and the rest of the amount will be fully made up tomorrow. The meeting was largely attended, and it was representative in every respect.

Vigorous speeches denouncing the boycott, strike disturbances, and disorder were made by J. G. W. Cowles and James H. Hoyt. In their addresses they called attention to the lawless acts which have terrorized the public, and upheld the course of Mayor Farley in his measures to suppress disorder, and said it was time for reputable citizens to unite and restore peace, quiet, and safety in the city.

A committee of five was then selected to bring about lawful conditions. A demand for a United States Army Post in Cleveland was unanimously made, and steps were taken to increase the police force of the city.

Interest in the meeting was stimulated greatly by a dynamite outrage that took place at 2 o'clock this morning.

At that hour a Big Consolidated street car was wrecked on the Wade Park Avenue line, near Cactus Drive, a lonely spot adjoining Wade Park.

The car was east-bound, and the first intimation of danger was when it suddenly rose from the track and a deafening report was heard. Residents within a radius of half a mile and a half were awakened by the roar and sprang from their beds to seek the cause.

The car was blown from the track and badly shattered. The frightened motorman was hurled from the vestibule and the conductor from the platform. They were uninjured. The one passenger aboard also escaped unhurt.

The bottom and forward part of the car were completely wrecked by the explosion, the forward trucks being blown to atoms. Every pane of glass in the windows and doors was shattered.

The explosive used evidently was nitroglycerine. There is no clue as to the identity of those who committed the outrage.

This afternoon, however, Charles H. Bond, eighteen years old, of 165 Seely Street, was arrested on the charge of placing explosives on the tracks of the Big Consolidated during the strike in June last. The police are confident that they have made an important capture.

At the strikers' picnic held at Scenic Park to-day Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo was the guest of honor and orator of the day. In his address the Mayor said:

"We are in an epidemic of labor troubles. Strikes, lock-outs, and boycotts, affecting widely separated portions of our country and as widely diversified industrial interests, disturb the land. The condition may be fitly characterized as one of industrial civil war. The boycott is a cruel and unjust weapon in many ways. Boycott is war and both sides have a right to fight.

"I am not here with a plan for settling the difficulty in Cleveland alone. I am here to urge, to plead for, to propose a remedy that is a sovereign and final remedy, not only for street railroad strikes, but for all kinds of difficulties with labor in every sort of public utility. There is such a remedy, and only one. The remedy may be found in absolute municipal ownership, operation, and control. In short, the fundamental cause of the trouble in Cleveland to-day is found in the fact that a few men are granted the right of ownership in a class of property that should never under any circumstances become private possession, but should be property of the whole people.

"I am an apostle of peace and emphatically disavow any belief in war under any circumstances. I do not believe that any good thing was ever accomplished through war that could not have been better done by methods of peace."

Mayor Jones held a political conference with strike leaders and local agitators in the American House in which he decided to leave the Cleveland end of his campaign as an independent candidate for Governor of Ohio entirely in the hands of the street railway strikers.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.

Dissatisfaction Among Employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Rumors of dissatisfaction among the employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and a possible strike of the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on that system have been in circulation for several days. A dispatch from New Haven yesterday said that 425 out of 650 members of the order had voted by letter and otherwise in favor of a strike providing the company did not accede to the demands of the operators.

The leaders of the union desire to confer with the officers of the railroad company regarding various matters. One of the grievances of the men is an alleged order from the General Manager to Division Superintendents instructing them to refuse operators permission for leaves of absence to appear before their Superintendents and present their grievances.

G. H. Wilson, the train dispatcher at New York, who engages the men on the New York Division, said yesterday that the trouble began on the New England Division, between Fishkill and Willimantic. On this division the telegraphers were getting lower wages than in other divisions on account of a smaller amount of business done in that section. They began an agitation for an equalization of wages along the line of the railroad, and lately the wages of the Fishkill telegraphers were raised, but the others also wanted a raise.

Mr. Wilson went on to say that there could not be a strike of telegraphers alone, as they were affiliated with the firemen's, switchmen's, and conductors' unions in a federation, and that no one union could strike without the sanction of the entire federation. The Executive Committee of the federation is expected to meet to-day to discuss the matter, and if a decision is reached in favor of the telegraphers an ultimatum will be presented to the President or Vice President of the railroad company, or to the General Manager. Should these refuse to grant the demands another appeal will be made to the Directors of the company.

THE STRIKE IN THE SUN OFFICE.

There was no development of importance yesterday in the strike of the employes of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. Both the morning and evening editions appeared as usual. The management said twenty-six expert printers were at work, and that little of the typesetting had been done in job-printing shops.

Ex-President Farrell of Typographical Union No. 6, accompanied by the four stereotypers who claimed they were assaulted Tuesday night by A. B. Paddock, business manager of The Sun, and some Pinkerton detectives as they were leaving their work, went to the Centre Street Police Court, and secured summonses for Mr. Paddock and "John Doe" to appear in court this morning. It was said at The Sun office that the four stereotypers who were alleged to have been assaulted had been caught in the act of destroying plates that had been cast. President Delaney of "Big Six" said this was not so.

Typographical Union No. 6 last night issued a statement giving its side of the controversy with the publishers, covering statements that have already appeared in print.

Chinese Students in Japan.

The American Bible Society has received a report from one of its agents in Japan, which states that a plan has been formed in China to send Chinese students to Japan to be educated, and, it is said, forty have already left for that purpose. A new enterprise is on foot that contemplates the extension of Japanese influence to Siam. It is proposed to open a line of steamers to Bangkok and make that country a field for the development of Japanese business and enterprise.

Reduced Rates for Merchants.

The reduced rates for the first series of excursions from the Central West, arranged by the Merchants' Association, are now effective. Merchants are coming to the city in larger numbers than usual. The territory extends from Buffalo and Pittsburg as far West at Chicago and St. Louis and south to the Ohio River. Reduced rates from Texas for the second series are also effective now, and the arrivals from that State are larger than ever.

WANTS RED FIRE FOR DEWEY.

So Says the President to the Committee Arranging for the Admiral's Reception in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—"Gentlemen, burn plenty of red fire!"

This was President McKinley's emphatic admonition to the representatives of the citizens of the District when they called to consult with him regarding the arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in Washington.

When the Chief Executive of the Nation views the city on the night of Dewey Day he will find, beyond doubt, that his injunction has been carried out most faithfully. That will be a night, indeed, at once remarkable and memorable, and already active intellects are considering the various features that will combine to make it such.

Admiral Dewey will be escorted to the Capitol on the day the Nation's sword is to be presented to him by a committee.

That night there will be a monster parade. Every organization in the District of Columbia will be invited to participate in the procession. Every military body, all the civic, fraternal, patriotic, social, and benevolent societies, and the bicycle clubs will be included. An energetic effort will be made to have each body in line make some distinctive illumination on its own account.

For President McKinley's red-fire accompaniment plans are already being considered. There will be a large number of tin holders, in which the red fire can be safely burned during the passing of the parade. These holders will be large pans attached to arms, at the end of which will be strong clamps by which they may be attached to lamp posts, electric light posts, telegraph poles, awning posts, and trees. The red fire will be placed in the pans and lighted as the parade approaches, and as it is passing the fires will be kept up by men and boys, who will be secured for the purpose, and be able to take care of several of the holders each and keep the illumination going.

The citizens along the line of the parade will be urged to illuminate and decorate their premises. The gas company and the electric company will be asked to co-operate for the purpose of making necessary connections for the display of lighted designs, such as stars, wreaths, flags, and other appropriate emblems in front of the premises of those who are willing to spend a dollar or two to make Dewey night a memorable one.

It is believed that many outside organizations will participate in the parade.

DEWEY COMMITTEE'S CONTRACTS.

Board of Aldermen Fails to Pass Resolution to Expedite Matters.

The Board of Aldermen, at its special meeting yesterday, failed to pass the resolution permitting the Dewey Committee to make contracts without public letting. Only forty-one members of the board were present, and as forty-five affirmative votes were necessary to its passage, the resolution was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer sent a message asking the board to take immediate action on the resolution, in which he said: "I most earnestly urge you to adopt the resolution giving the necessary powers to the committee at once, and thereby aid in a most material and effective way the work which the committee has on hand. The time is short. The city desires to give Admiral Dewey the grandest possible reception. There is no bar to its certain success except this one, which I know that in your patriotism and wesdom you will remove without delay."

Alderman Waters attacked the resolution, which he imagined, apparently, was to provide for nothing but the arch. He urged that the money might be spent in building stands for school children.

On the question of the adoption of the resolution thirty-nine votes were recorded in the affirmative and two—Wafers and Byrne—in the negative.

Plan Big Gun Salute for Dewey.

One of the latest plans developed in Jersey City for its share in the reception of Admiral Dewey is to plant a cannon at the foot of every street in that city and Hoboken and continue the battery along the Palisades from Weehawken to Fort Lee. From these guns a continuous salute may be fired, each gun being discharged as the Olympia passes abreast of it. The plan has received the sanction of Mayor Hoos, who will write to Gov. Voorhees and ask him if the State will furnish the guns. The ammunition will be furnished by residents of Hudson County.

Olympia's Chaplain to Marry.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Chaplain J. B. Frasier of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, arrived here this morning from Manila by way of San Francisco on a thirty days' leave of absence. Aug. 22 he will wed Miss Elsie Cook of South Pittsburg, Tenn.

Admiral Dewey Busy Making Calls.

NAPLES, Aug. 9.—Admiral Dewey is kept busy returning the visits which have been made to him on board his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia. Americans are arriving here daily from various parts of Italy for the purpose of paying their respects to the Admiral.

Rothschild Pictures for the Louvre.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It is announced that, under the will of Baroness Nathaniel Rothschild, the Louvre will receive her splendid collection of pictures, including several paintings by Greuze and numerous fine Botticellis.

THE WEATHER.

Local Forecast—Thunderstorms; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Low pressure is general throughout the country, except on the Pacific Coast, with a marked depression in the British Northwest. As a consequence, high temperatures prevail generally, except in the Eastern States. Little Rock and Phoenix each reports a maximum of 100 degrees. There have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the central valleys. In the plateau and Pacific Coast regions temperature changes have been unimportant, while showers have been quite general over the Northern portions. Cable communication with the Lesser Antilles has again been restored, and reports received yesterday make it evident that the hurricane centre is probably somewhat to the north of Santo Domingo or Puerto Rico. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day and to-morrow on the Middle Atlantic States, lower lake region, and New England, and from Tennessee and North Carolina northward through the upper lake region to-day. The temperature will rise in the Eastern States; will remain high elsewhere, and will be lower to-morrow in the Northwest and extreme Central West. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk east to south winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	73	64	64
6 A. M.	73	62	63
9 A. M.	75	73	71
12 M.	77	76	71
4 P. M.	79	80	79
6 P. M.	74	79	77
9 P. M.	71	77	74
12 P. M.	71	74	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	73½
Corresponding date 1898	73½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 50 degrees and at 8 P. M. 67 degrees.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—Daniel Washburn's grist mill, sheds, and storehouse at Ganaevoort, Saratoga County, were burned to-day. Loss, $6,000; partly insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:30 A. M.—13 Second Avenue; T. Black; damage, $35.

8:35 A. M.—665 Third Avenue; Harris Hirsch; damage, $50.

7:25 P. M.—238 West Sixty-first Street; James Dolan; damage slight.

9:25 P. M.—377 Fourth Avenue; Thomas J. Byrnes; damage, $30.

9:30 P. M.—5 Park Avenue; Dr. William C. Coley; damage, $300.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

VICTORY FOR COLUMBIA

The Defender Receives the Worst Beating in Her History.

LOST 22 MINUTES IN 43 MILES

During the New York Yacht Club Run to Newport the New Sloop Showed a Thirteen-Knot Speed.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The second run of the New York Yacht Club cruise from Gardiner's Bay to this port to-day, a distance of forty-three miles, while full of interesting brushes, was not quite as satisfactory as the first one, for, while the yachts ran the last half of the forty-three miles in a constantly increasing southwest breeze, the first half of the day was fluky, and many a boat received more than due credit for a seemingly glorious victory.

In the run the new cup defender, the Columbia, defeated the Defender by over twenty-two minutes. The new boat showed herself very able in a broad reach with a constantly increasing breeze, and it is not too much to say that she made an average of fully 13 knots in the run along shore from Watch Hill to Point Judith. So rapidly did she drop the Defender that when she jibed round the whistling buoy off Point Judith, her rival was hull down to the westward over five miles astern. On the run up from Point Judith, dead before the wind, the Columbia gained a minute or two more, so that at the finish the old Defender had received the worst beating in her history.

The yachts started at 10:30 o'clock in a fairly strong westerly breeze, all breaking out spinnakers on crossing the line. The first three or four miles were quickly sailed, but half an hour after the start the wind began to slacken, and soon some were almost becalmed. Half a dozen stood over into Long Island Sound, among them the Amorita, and nearly all gained by this move, as they held the westerly breeze strongly, until the shift came to the southwest about 1 o'clock.

WIND FAVORS COLUMBIA.

All during this soft spell of two hours Columbia seemed to be specially favored, for she carried a breeze right through and gained rapidly on Defender. The latter, too, made a mistake in getting too near Fisher's Island shore, so that when the wind did come round Columbia caught it half an hour ahead. It was at this time, as the boats passed the entrance to Fisher's Island Sound, that Columbia made the great gain that gave her such a lead. From Watch Hill to Point Judith she fairly flew over the water, with her boom well off to port and her big balloon jibtopsail drawing like a steam engine.

All the boats went well on this reach along shore, and, looking back, every yacht seemed fairly buried in canvas. The home stretch of seven miles from Point Judith to Brenton's Reef Lightship was made dead before the wind in a freshening breeze.

There was never a moment during the day that there was not wind enough to fill the sails, while the last fifteen miles were sailed in a grand breeze from the southwest that gave each boat a great move. The day itself was perfect, for the sky was cloudless and the air was full of life and vigor. A huge fleet of steam yachts watched the sailing craft start, accompanied them over the most of the course, and all Newport saw the finish at Brenton's Reef Lightship, the cup defender of 1893, Vigilant, leading the fleet over the line, after a warm contest of fifteen miles or more with the schooner Colonia.

THE AMORITA-QUISSETTA RACE.

The brush between these two boats and the great luffing match between Amorita and her rival, Quissetta, as well as that between Hildegarde and Constellation, claimed attention after the Columbia had jumped so far ahead of the Defender. For miles and miles the sloop Vigilant sailed abreast of the schooner Colonia, neither getting the advantage until after rounding Point Judith Whistling Buoy. From there in, before the wind, the Vigilant pulled away and gained something more by changing her spinnaker from starboard to port. At the finish there were 55 seconds between the boats, but as the Vigilant started 6 minutes ahead, the Colonia beat her easily on the run, although the boats sailed in different classes.

The Amorita and Quissetta had another of their famous luffing matches and sailed miles off the course toward Block Island before swinging off for home. The Amorita in the last ten miles pulled away and won easily, while the Quissetta was beaten out by the new Latona. The Hildegarde and Constellation, the two largest yachts in the fleet, had another great tussle, the Hildegarde finally winning out.

A gun from the flagship at 9:45 o'clock called attention to the signal, "Race will come off at 10:50, to finish off Brenton's Reef Lightship."

There was a fine breeze from about west-northwest when the fleet got under way, and it was nearly high water when they started, so they had a head tide to Race Rock, and from there to Point Judith all the ebb tide, and a fair wind to help them on their course.

ACUSHLA FIRST AWAY.

The smoke from the gun had hardly blown away when the Acushla III. crossed the flagship's bow, close aboard, and was over the lee end of the line, leading the fleet of thirty-six yachts. The Vigilant crossed next, then the Navahoe, Gloriana, and Lotowana, Hussar, Myra, Katonah, Sistae, Syce, and Sayonara in the order named, and within the five-minute time limit. The Kestrel, Uvina, Queen Mab, Hildegarde, and Rusalka were handicapped. The first schooner away was the Quisetta, almost at gunfire. The Emerald, Shamrock, Colonia, Alcaea, America, Constellation, Gevalia, Amorita, Marguerite, Latona, Hildegarde, Priscilla II., F 15, Uncas, D 12, Fortuna, Katrina, Iroquois, and Mayflower following in the order named, all with sheets eased to starboard, and balloon jibtopsails set.

Between the Columbia and Defender the start was not so interesting as usual, because there was no windward position to fight for. They approached the line from the southward, the Defender's balloon jibtopsail being broken out thirty seconds before gunfire, the sloop crossing the line at 10:55:15. The Columbia crossed exactly one minute and fifteen seconds later. Every yacht in sight ahead had her spinnaker set to port, and a minute after crossing the line those sails were set on the big sloops.

The Columbia's crew, wearing red and black watch caps, and the Defender's men white hats, were placed away aft on the taffrail of each yacht to keep her down by the stern.

COLUMBIA FORGES AHEAD.

Ahead, the wind canted to the northward for about fifteen minutes, making all hands douse spinnakers for that time, then they set them again. The crews of the big sloops took in and set spinnakers three times before reaching Little Gull Lighthouse. In the Race at 12:20 o'clock the Columbia overhauled and passed the Defender to starboard, the wind then being very light, and both were going dead before it at not more than five knots.

As the fleet passed Little Gull they were caught by the flood tide in the Race and set over to the northward so far that some had to luff out sharply to clear Race Rock. It is possible that the Defender got caught in this Race tide, while the Columbia, sailing further to the southward, escaped it.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the wind was light and baffling, causing a good deal of shifting of light sails. All along the southern edge of the fleet, extending for perhaps five miles, moved a flotilla of steam yachts. They were, besides the flagship Corsair, the Intrepid, Elreba, Claymore, Neaira, Marietta, Bullyness, Sylvan, Lewellyn, Mildora, Barracouta, Oneida, Clinton, Pioneer, Embla, Ballymena, Tidee, Indolent, Ava, Calypso, May, and Wild Duck.

The wind finally settled down at 2 o'clock to a good, strong breeze from the west southwest. Spinnakers were carried to starboard by nearly all the yachts in the northern division of the fleet, that is, those that had kept the Fisher's Island shore until half way down to Point Judith, when many took them in and the schooners seemed to make quite as good time with ballooners and maintopmast staysails.

The Columbia and the Defender had jibed to port at 1 o'clock, and at the same time the Quissetta and Amorita came together in a luffing match, which they kept up for miles. They sailed to the southward, clear across the rest of the fleet. When they finally squared away they were well over on the south side of Block Island Channel.

DEFENDER MILES BEHIND.

As soon as the Columbia jibed, just east of Race Rock, she jumped away from Defender fully a mile in ten minutes, partly by reason of the better breeze she had. She had increased her lead to two miles at Watch Hill, and to nearly four miles when half way down the beach toward Point Judith. Capt. Barr had steered much further to the southward, and Rhodes of the Defender had not tried to follow him, so they were separated at least a mile, north and south. It was a grand race from 2:45 o'clock on. At that time the Defender took in her spinnaker, the Columbia soon after following suit.

Away ahead, more than five miles in the lead, was the Vigilant and Colonia. The sloop and schooner were making the hottest fight of their career for the honor of finishing first. For several miles they sailed close together, beam and beam. Both rounded the whistling buoy off Point Judith at 3:34 o'clock, leading the fleet. The Ariel came next at 3:43, the Columbia swept grandly around the buoy at 3:48:30, and the Navahoe at the same time.

The Columbia could not overhaul and pass the Vigilant in the seven miles run to the finish. Even the Colonia was unable to do it. The latter yacht jibed to starboard off Narragansett and dropped astern, just as they both passed the old cup defender Volunteer, which, with "Hank" Haff at the wheel, had come out to meet the fleet.

HOW THEY FINISHED.

Smartly the crew of the Vigilant took in her spinnaker just before reaching the lightship, then they jibed her, and, like an arrow, she shot around the Colonia's bow. She crossed the finish line just 55 seconds ahead of the schooner, and finished first of the fleet. The Columbia swept across the finish line at 4:24:20, taking in her spinnaker a few seconds before reaching it. She was just 21 minutes 3 seconds ahead of the Defender. The other leaders finished in this order:

Ariel, Amorita, Katonah, Navahoe, Quissetta, Katrina, Emerald, Alcaea, Hildegarde, Defender, and Constellation.

According to the official figures, the Columbia wins by 22 minutes 25 seconds. The schooner Hildegarde wins by 6 minutes 19 seconds from the Constellation. The schooner Katrina wins from the Latona by 11 seconds. The Amorita was third and the Quissetta fourth in that class. The Kestrel defeated the Syce by 32 minutes 27 seconds.

The winners in the other classes were: Colonia beat Emerald 23 minutes, Ariel beat Marguerite 23 minutes 41 seconds, Navahoe beat Gevalia 1 minute 58 seconds; Vigilant beat Navahoe 17 minutes 19 seconds, Hildegarde (sloop) beat Queen Mab 8 seconds; Sayonara beat Gloriana 8 minutes 3 seconds, and Katonah beat Hussar 11 minutes 44 seconds.

According to the present figures the schooner Katrina to-day won one leg for the Commodore's Cup, having beaten the Colonia three minutes on time allowance.

The entire fleet was over the finish line within an hour after the Vigilant, and at 6 o'clock the flagship had dropped anchor in Brenton's Cove, amid the booming of every gun in the fleet.

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

Following is a summary of the club run:

SCHOONERS OVER 95 FEET.

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'd Time. H.M.S.
Hildegarde	10:40:00	4:42:11	6:02:11	6:02:11
Constellation	10:50:05	4:45:50	6:07:50	6:07:50

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Fortuna	10:40:00	5:21:05	6:41:05	6:41:05
Alcaea	10:37:28	4:41:45	6:04:17	6:04:02
Colonia	10:37:13	4:14:31	5:37:18	5:36:02
Emerald	10:36:25	4:38:28	6:02:03	5:59:02
Mayflower	10:40:00	5:14:52	6:36:52	6:30:31
America	10:37:36	5:28:38	6:50:42	.....
Atalanta	10:40:00	5:44:17	7:04:17	.....

SCHOONERS—CLASS H.

Ariel	10:35:32	4:26:10	5:50:38	5:50:28
Marguerite	10:39:32	4:53:51	6:14:19	6:14:19
Iroquois	10:40:00	5:24:51	6:44:31	6:43:17

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Amorita	10:38:38	4:32:03	5:53:25	5:53:25
Latona	10:40:00	4:32:57	5:52:57	5:52:57
Katrina	10:40:00	4:34:57	5:54:57	5:52:46
Shamrock	10:30:53	5:37:32	7:00:39	6:58:28
Quissetta	10:35:34	4:34:12	5:58:38	5:54:03
Quickstep	10:40:00	.....	.....	.....
Ingomar	10:40:00	5:16:24	6:36:24	6:26:51

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Gevalia	10:38:21	5:35:29	6:57:08	6:57:08
Neara	10:39:05	5:39:08	7:00:03	6:55:10
Uncas	10:40:00	5:38:07	6:38:07	6:58:07
Glendover	10:40:00	6:09:42	7:29:42	.....
Priscilla	10:40:00	5:54:15	7:14:15	7:14:15
Rusalka	10:37:56	6:00:40	7:22:44	7:22:44

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Columbia	10:56:50	4:24:17	5:27:27	.....
Defender	10:53:28	4:45:20	5:49:52	.....
Vigilant	10:43:36	5:42:12	6:42:11	5:59:30
Navahoe	10:31:35	4:28:02	6:01:27	5:59:30

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Hildegarde	10:35:00	5:20:19	6:51:19	6:51:19
Queen Mab	10:35:00	5:29:27	6:54:27	6:51:27

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Gloriana	10:31:49	4:57:35	6:25:46	6:25:46
Sayonara	10:35:00	4:32:55	6:17:56	6:17:43
Petrel	10:35:00	4:51:32	6:15:32	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Lotowana	10:31:02	5:12:40	6:40:58	6:32:37
Sistae	10:33:06	5:29:30	6:56:24	.....
Syce	10:34:39	5:31:16	6:16:37	6:56:37
Kestrel	10:35:00	4:59:10	6:24:10	6:24:10
Acushla II	10:31:06	5:29:30	6:56:24	6:50:46
Uvia	10:35:00	5:54:04	7:19:04	7:10:29

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS L.

Katonah	10:32:37	5:10:28	6:33:01	.....
Albicore	10:35:00	5:59:28	7:24:25	.....
Hussar	10:32:02	5:21:47	6:49:45	6:49:41
Mira	10:32:19	5:37:35	7:05:16	.....

Commodore Morgan, through Fleet Capt. Beaver Webb, has issued a general order that the fleet shall get under way from the harbor at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The start of the race to Vineyard Haven will be from Brenton's Reef Lightship as near 10:30 o'clock as possible.

Briefly, to-day's accidents were the grounding of George Weld's schooner yacht Hildegarde near Goat Island, the loss of the sloop Sistae's topmast, and the schooner Quisetta's spinnaker, and the injury to one of the Columbia's men.

The owner of the schooner Constellation entered a protest against the schooner Hildegarde for having passed inside the whistling buoy off Point Judith.

THE FLEET AT ANCHOR.

Scene in Newport Harbor Has Never Before Been Witnessed—Special Races to Follow the Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The New York Yacht Club fleet arrived this afternoon, and the booming of cannon brought to the yacht club landing many relatives of the yacht owners, in their smart traps, to drive their husbands, fathers, wives, and guests to the several cottages. The fleet is the largest that ever dropped anchor in this harbor, and both the inner and outer harbors are filled with yachts of all sizes and designs, from the Columbia to the handsome flagship Corsair, flying the burgee of Commodore Morgan.

This evening the yachts were handsomely illuminated, fireworks were discharged, and on many of the yachts entertainments were given, while at the cottages there were dinners in honor of the yachtsmen.

Thames Street was filled with yachtsmen from the various vessels, and hundreds of people lined the water front to witness the illuminations and fireworks display. The merchants kept their stores open until a late hour to fill the hundreds of orders which came in from the yachts.

Colored vocalists circled the fleet and sang and played the latest "coon" music, while all the small craft of Newport and Jamestown, as well as from places along the bay, were darting about the harbor with their colored lights, and the merry voices heard in song gave to the scene a touch of Venice. Not until a late hour was the quietude of the harbor restored, and the big Fall River Line steamer, threading its passage in and out among the brilliantly illuminated yachts, added to the marine splendor. Nothing like the scene in the harbor this evening has ever been seen here before. To-morrow the fleet runs to Vineyard Haven and will return on Saturday.

Capt. Woodbury Kane, one of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, was seen this evening when he came on shore from the Columbia, and was asked if there would be any further racing here under the auspices of the association. He said that when the cruise of the New York Yacht Club was at an end there would be further racing, but what boats would be entered for the c

ROUT OF THE FILIPINOS

American Loss at San Fernando Placed at Thirty-four.

TROOPS ARE NOW AT ANGELES

Insurgents Are Attacking Bell's Regiment from the Rear—Otis Confirms Report of the Battle.

MANILA, Aug. 9—7:10 P. M.—Further reports from the battlefield near San Fernando say the Americans covered five miles in the first five hours, and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side of it for two miles and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations, instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men has been left. Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila, and is considered to be a better base of operations than San Fernando.

The forces at San Fernando consisted of the Iowa Regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, the Twelfth Regiment, Bell's new Thirty-sixth Regiment, a battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, Troop E of the Fourth Cavalry, and fifteen guns. The Twelfth and Seventeenth Regiments had the sharpest engagements.

The movement had been planned for some time, but was delayed by rains. Finally, two days of sunshine dried the rice fields sufficiently to warrant the attempt.

The country our troops passed over is covered with ricefields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud, in places, was knee deep.

The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm and then retreating in disorder. They are now falling back westward toward Poric.

The Americans' position had long been unpleasant. The rebels almost surrounded the town and fired nearly nightly into it, the Americans not replying, except on extreme provocation, as it was necessary to keep 500 to 600 men on outpost duty constantly.

The attack was opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, a battery of the First Artillery shelling Bacolor on the left. Simultaneously Bell's Thirty-sixth Infantry struck Bacolor from the rear and drove the rebels out. Armored cars, each with a six-pounder and two Gatling revolving cannon on board, then moved out on the railroad track, in the centre of our lines. Soon afterward these guns did sharp execution.

Battery K of the Third Artillery and a hundred men of the Iowa Regiment made a feint toward Mexico, while the man body of troops, consisting of the Iowa Regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, and a battalion of the Twenty-second, under Gen. Wheaton, on the right, and the Ninth Regiment, Twelfth Regiment, and Bell's regiment, under Gen. Liscum, on the left, advanced steadily, pouring their fire into the rebels and receiving a heavy fire in return.

The rebels were well protected by trenches and seemed not to lack ammunition. But they were unable to withstand for any length of time the hail of shots our artillery and infantry poured in on them, and retreated, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. A dozen prisoners were captured by our troops.

The reports indicate that the Ninth Infantry suffered the greatest loss, though the casualties of all the regiments are not yet reported.

The weather was extremely hot, and our troops suffered greatly, but there was no faltering.

According to reports, Bell, out of a total of 192, has had several wounded sent in, and the insurgents are harassing him in the rear. A company of the Sixteenth Regiment went to the relief of his regiment this afternoon.

The firing, except at isolated points, had ceased by 10 o'clock.

The American loss in the fighting at 3 o'clock was known to be eight men killed and twenty-six wounded. The loss may possibly exceed these figures, as the line is five miles long, and it is yet impossible to hear from every point.

Our troops are now about Angeles, waiting for the artillery, which has the greatest difficulty in moving, owing to the wet ground.

Capt. Deems, with a provost guard, last night captured a noted Filipino fakir, with several aliases, who by means of ventriloquism has persuaded the natives that he has supernatural powers. He raised much money, ostensibly for the insurrection, which he kept for himself. Our soldiers surrounded his house and corralled thirty Filipinos. Many others escaped. The troops also captured $1,000.

Immanuel, as the fakir is generally known, has been predicting the fall of Manila. His "prophecies" have created excitement among the natives, who believed them.

Reports from rebel sources say that 150 Filipinos were killed in Gen. Hall's engagement at Calamba and in the subsequent skirmishes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Otis confirms the report of a battle at San Fernando in the following cable:

Manila, Aug. 9.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur, with 4,000 men, attacked insurgent army, 6,000 strong, concentrated around San Fernando, at 5:45 this morning. At 10 o'clock A. M. had driven it five miles in direction of Angeles. Casualties few. Attack ordered for 7th inst.; rain did not permit movement. Railway from Angeles north badly washed by unprecedented floods of last six weeks, beyond ability of insurgents to repair. OTIS.

FILIPINOS FIRED THE SATURNUS.

Looted Cargo and Burned Beached Vessel at San Fernando.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—The former report of the discovery of the steamer Saturnus of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando, is confirmed today.

The steamer was boarded on Aug. 2 by an armed boat's crew from the United States gunboat Pampanga. The passengers were taken off and it was found that the cargo, consisting of general merchandise and $100,000 in specie, had been sacked.

After several vain attempts to tow the Saturnus off, the Pampanga left San Fernando in search of assistance. Immediately thereupon the insurgents returned and fired the vessel, which was a total wreck and still smouldering when the Yorktown arrived here from San Fernando yesterday, after bombarding the town.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS IN JAPAN.

Yokohama People Say Americans Should Be Proud of Them.

YOKOHAMA, July 28.—Yokohama has been rejoicing of late in the visits of returning American soldiers, and their countrymen here have every occasion to be proud of the conduct and bearing of the regiments which have landed.

Last week the Government transports brought the Nebraskas, Utahs, and Pennsylvanias. Nearly 2,500 men for two days thronged the streets, and yet during the entire time there was not a single arrest for drunkenness, nor the slightest occasion for police interference on any score. The boys were supremely happy, not only in their new-found paradise, but most of all in the fact that they were on their way home. Their tall forms attracted universal attention, while their thin faces, which accentuated the Yankee type, bore witness to the terrible hardships they had undergone and elicited universal sympathy.

The coming of the first fleet of transports was unexpected, and the American community was unprepared for it. But now the ladies have organized to give all the boys who land here a foretaste of the reception which awaits them at home.

Next Sunday the Colorados are to come on the Warren, and everything will be done to show them that Americans living abroad have not forgotten their duties of hospitality and are not lacking in appreciation of those who have been fighting for their country's flag.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE RETURNS.

Arrives at Victoria, but Will Not Discuss the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that Senator Beveridge of Indiana returned by the Empress of China to-day from Manila, which point he left on July 10, accompanied by Mrs. Beveridge and two leading residents of the Philippine colony of Americans, Dr. J. Donelan and R. D. Wood, each of whom has made Manila his home for more than a quarter of a century.

"You may say," Senator Beveridge replied to a question, "that I absolutely decline to express any opinion at the present time as to Gen. Otis, the future of the Philippines, or anything else."

Dr. Donelan and Mr. Wood also refused to be interviewed.

SAYS OTIS IS HANDICAPPED.

Senator Hawley Believes There Are Not Enough Troops in the Philippines.

United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and sailed on the American liner St Paul for Europe.

"I am going abroad," he said, "to bring home my wife and two daughters. I am not devoting much time to politics, but because of many letters I have received from Manila I have given considerable attention to the Philippines. I considered the information I received from Manila of such importance that I have laid it before the President.

"What was it about? Really, I cannot tell you, as I consider the communications of a confidential character.

"In my opinion, there is nothing to be criticised in the management of the campaign in Luzon by Gen. Otis. The fact of the matter is he has been handicapped from the start by a lack of sufficient troops.

"I consider the attacks on Gen. Otis to be entirely unwarranted."

Soldiers to Benefit by Euchre Party.

NETHERWOOD, N. J., Aug. 9.—The guests of the Hunterston Hotel have arranged a progressive euchre party for tomorrow evening, to which tickets are being sold, for the purpose of raising money with which to buy reading matter for the soldiers in the Philippines. When the idea was first suggested it was received with enthusiasm, and it is now expected that the party will be the largest of its kind ever held in the State of New Jersey.

The Philippine Cavalry Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The cavalry regiment commanded by Col. Luckett now being raised in the Philippines has been designated the Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry. This is the only cavalry regiment that will be raised at present.

Selecting Soldiers for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The number of enlistments yesterday for the Philippine regiments was 539, making a total of 11,297. The regiments which have their full quota have begun the "weeding out" process. In the orders published to-day the discharges of nearly 100 recruits have been ordered.

Progress in Recruiting 35th Infantry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Shafter has forwarded to Adjt. Gen. Corbin a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Plummer, who is recruiting the Thirty-fifth Infantry at Vancouver, in reply to one urging haste in procuring men. Col. Plummer says that recruits are coming in much faster than before regimental recruiting officers went out and that there are now 253 men there. On the arrival of about 500 men of the Second Oregon in Portland he anticipates that many of them will enlist. He urges recruiting officers in the East to select only the most desirable men. Gen. Shafter, in forwarding this communication, recommends that recruits for the Thirty-fifth be sent from the East, if they are available.

THE REV. H. PORTER IN CUBA.

Will Inspect the Work of the Industrial Relief Fund.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The Rev. Horace Porter, Assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, arrived here to-day to look over the work being carried on by the organization. He was met by Mr. William Willard Howard, the manager of the undertaking.

They immediately left for Celba and Mocha to inspect the relief farms at those points, after which Mr. Porter will travel through the centre of the island.

Destitute Spaniards Leave Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Señor Don Felipe Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, said to-day that the Home Government was taking back to Spain 4,000 destitute Spaniards, persons without means of support and afraid to go into the interior of Cuba to work, owing to the stories of brigandage.

Captain of the Port of Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young has been ordered to report to Governor General Brooke for duty as Captain of the Port of Havana. Mr. Young has been performing the duties of this position for some time, but was not formally detailed until to-day.

FAVORS NEGRO EMIGRATION.

Pope Brown Says the Two Races Are at the Parting of the Ways.

QUITMAN, Ga., Aug. 9.—At the meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural Society here to-day the race problem came prominently to the front. Pope Brown, President of the society and a planter of the State, asserted, amid loud applause, that the white man and the negro are now at the parting of the ways, and said the former should assist the latter in his efforts to leave this country. Mr. Brown said in part:

"The South haters of the North are at the bottom of all the trouble, and we need not flatter ourselves that those South haters are few and far between. There are plenty of them. In my opinion, the majority of them have no use for us except when they think they are making something out of us. Mr. Thurber of New York rendered us a great service a few days ago by telling us exactly what he and his people think of us. I think it is time we were letting them alone. Quit running after them. Then quit toadying to them. The small politician also causes friction between the races. By submitting every question, county, municipal, and State, to a white primary this trouble could be averted and better government would be secured in all cases.

"The leaders of the negro race are preaching discontent. Whether the scheme of colonization is practical or not I am not prepared to say, but I do believe that it is to the interest of the people of the South to aid the negro in his efforts to leave us. A few days ago, when certain prominent citizens were called on by the press to say how we should protect our families against certain crimes there was a response that seemed to meet the approval of the press. It was this: 'Make a miniature arsenal of every country home.' I say if it has come to that it is time for the parting of the ways. Shall we part in peace or strife? I would say peace, and let us stand not upon the cost."

A Negro Killed by Louisiana Mob.

AMITE CITY, La., Aug. 9.—Adolphus, alias Echo Brown, colored, was shot and killed last night and Edgar and Edward Barr severely flogged by a gang of armed men. Ten of the mob, armed with shotguns and pistols, entered a house and found Echo Brown and Edward and Edgar Barr, and throwing sacks over their heads, dragged them out. As soon as they got out in the road Echo made a futile break for liberty, but had gone but a little way when he was fatally shot. The colored men were charged with numerous crimes.

Negro Lynched at Jasper, Fla.

JASPER, Fla., Aug. 9.—Last night an unknown negro entered the house of Mrs. Bush, a white woman, and demanded food and money. The woman told him she had neither money nor food at hand. He caught hold of her and she screamed for help. Her husband, who was near by, ran to her rescue and tied the negro. A posse started to jail with him. A few minutes later a mob overtook the posse, carried the negro away, and lynched him.

New American Line Steamships.

Two of the new steamships building for the International Navigation Company, but which will not be ready to leave the stocks for two years yet, are to be named "Marion" and "Haverford." Two others building for the same company, to be run on the Red Star Line, will be called "Zeeland" and "Vaterland." The "Marion" and "Haverford" and to be American Line vessels. Two more vessels are in the hands of the contractors, one for each line, but their names have not yet been decided upon.

COL. KIMBALL'S REPORT

Work of New York Quartermaster's Department for the Year.

SUM OF $17,003,430 EXPENDED

Nearly Eight Millions for Supplies—Many Vessels Purchased—The Shipment of Bodies.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, and who during the war was in charge of the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, which furnished most of the supplies for the army, has just completed a report of the work done by his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Col. Kimball, in addition to his other duties, acted as Chief of the Army Transport Service from the time of its establishment until Jan. 25 of this year. He was assisted in his duties relative to transportation and equipage by Major J. W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster, and Capt. I. W. Littell and Capt. Wirt Robinson, Assistant Quartermasters. Col. Kimball's report takes up thirty typewritten pages.

It points out that the sum of $17,003,430.57 was disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Of that amount the sum of $7,651,478.60 was for supplies purchased and included in 4,215 accounts, $5,632,366.86 for the services included in 5,731 accounts, $2,-179,526.55 placed to the credit of other officers representing 357 transfers, and $291,-965.11 placed to the credit of the United States Treasury, leaving a balance June 30, 1899, of $1,248,073.45.

There was spent in the purchase of means of land transportation during the year $12,-942.13. The following steamboats were employed by the department in connection with the transportation of troops about the harbors: The General Meigs, which was purchased in 1892 for $64,436.43 and was run during the year at a cost of $16,751.52, of which $1,066.98 was for repairs; the Ordnance, which was turned back to the Ordnance Department at the close of the fiscal year, which was run at a cost of $9,441.14 to the Quartermaster's Department. Of this sum $938.39 was for repairs. The tug Canby, formerly the Iron King, was transferred from Havana to this port to take the place of the Ordnance.

The following vessels were purchased: Berlin, Bay State, Britannia, Chester, Hartford, Mobile, Mississippi, Minnewaska, Manitoba, Michigan, Massachusetts, Mohawk, Missouri, Oldam, Port Victor, Panama, Relief, Roumanian, Rita, and a number of tugs, steam lighters, &c., twenty-eight in all. In addition, there were chartered a fleet of vessels, most of which were used as transports to carry the Fifth Army Corps to Santiago.

There was paid for the chartering of 47 vessels, $1,382,513.26; for fitting and restoring 41 chartered vessels and 24 vessels belonging to the United States, $960,189.26; for coal and water, $475,245.79; for purchase of vessels, $235,500, making a total of $3,053,-448.31.

During the fiscal year transportation was furnished for 104,845 persons, 355 animals, and 83,787 tons of supplies and materials.

In the forage department 52,872,063 pounds of hay, 39,778,301 pounds of oats, 1,119,400 pounds of bran, and 186,361 pounds of straw were used, in all about 46,975 tons.

In the matter of bringing home the dead from the West Indies the report says: "The total number of bodies received from the West Indies, disinterred by families under authority of the Secretary of War and forwarded by the Quartermaster's Department were as follows: Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 7; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 3; Massachusetts, 10; Missouri, 1; New York, 10; Ohio, 5; Wisconsin, 5; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 4; Iowa, 1; Louisiana, 3; Michigan, 19; New Jersey, 11; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 13; Province of Ontario, Canada, 1.

"On the two trips of the steamship Crook there were brought for reshipment 1,035 bodies, of which 410 were sent to their former homes. Four hundred and seventy-two identified and 138 unidentified bodies were sent to the Arlington Cemetery, 3 were brought under private supervision, and all the marines were turned over to the Navy Department. The total was 1,035."

Those sent to their homes were distributed by States as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 42; Indiana, 19; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 14; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 3; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 65; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 8; Nebraska, 2; New Jersey, 3; New Mexico, 1; New York, 55; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 41; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 53; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 3; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 3; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 28. The total number was 410.

The bodies arriving in the Crook were removed from the steamer one at a time in specially designed cradles, and were delivered direct to the several express companies or to relatives at the pier, where claimed. The work was thoroughly and expeditiously done—a complete record being taken by clerks. As each body came off the vessel a complete list was forwarded to the Quartermaster General. The money for the removal of the dead totaled $100,800.

A statement of property rented for recruiting stations and lodgings for recruits shows that the total rent for the year was $4,918.76. The money spent on account of the recruiting service under jurisdiction of the New York office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, was $20,577.06.

During the year the department entered into 122 formal contracts. One hundred and fifty estimates were received involving 321 orders upon the contractors for the delivery of 5,866,550 envelopes.

Two hundred and seventy-two bodies were interred in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, about one-half of which were brought from Montauk Point, L. I., and the West Indies. A suggestion is made for early action to enable the Superintendent to provide each grave with a headstone. Over $3,000 was spent for newspapers, &c. Bids for furnishing 50,000 khaki coats and trousers of American manufacture, samples to be submitted by the bidder, were called for.

The report concludes with the statement that it would appear that there should be no difficulty in procuring all the khaki of American manufacture and of suitable quality and color to meet the wants of the department. It is urged, however, that all arrangements or contracts for the delivery of khaki goods should be made at least six months before the material is required for the manufacture of clothing.

YACHTS FOR SURVEY WORK.

Converted Craft Will Replace Vessels of Larger Type.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department has ordered the work of outfitting the converted yachts Wasp, Frolic, and Dorothea to proceed at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Bureau of Navigation believes that these small vessels can be advantageously employed in survey and coast work which has heretofore been done by vessels of a much larger type, and it is in response to the recommendation of that bureau that they are to be fitted. The converted yachts Eagle and Yankee have been engaged in this work for some time.

In this connection the Bureau of Navigation announces that the embarrassment due to a lack of officers for command will soon be relieved, and that officers will be available for all the ships which it is necessary to have in commission.

Rapid Fire Gun Successfully Tested.

The five-inch rapid-fire Brown segmental tube wire gun was tested at Birdsboro, Penn., yesterday. Capt. Ira MacNutt of the Ordnance Department represented the United States Government at the test. Three hundred shots were fired, 295 with an average pressure of 2,600 feet a second, and the last 5 with a pressure of more than 4,500 feet muzzle velocity, which is above the pressure required by the Government. Smokeless powder was used, and the breech action worked very well.

Man Killed, Wife Shot by City Marshal

MARION, Va., Aug. 9.—Luther Scheren, City Marshal of this place, shot Joseph Rult, killing him instantly, and wounded his wife, perhaps fatally, for resisting arrest to-day. Scheren attempted to take Mrs. Rult into custody on a serious charge when her husband interfered. The officer drew a pistol and shot the woman in the head and shoulder. He then killed her husband.

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MR. WOODRUFF AT HOME AGAIN.

The Lieutenant Governor Has a Talk with Senator Platt About the Fight in the Brooklyn Organization.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff returned to Brooklyn from the Adirondacks and Bluff Point yesterday for a brief stay. He had a conference with Senator Platt during the day, at which, it was said, the feud in the Republican Party in Brooklyn, which is daily becoming more serious, was discussed.

Despite all denials, it is persistently asserted that Senator Platt is deeply interested in the fight in Brooklyn, and not a little concerned as to its probable outcome. He is said to have hinted to Mr. Woodruff that it would be advisable for him to spend more time in Brooklyn and look after the interests of the organization there. There appears to be little, if any, doubt that the faction opposed to the present leaders of the Brooklyn organization is rapidly gaining strength. The bitterest of feeling prevails in certain quarters against Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury, and as long as these men remain at the head of the organization there appears to be little likelihood that harmony will be restored. The meeting of the anti-Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury forces in Acme Hall on Tuesday night has alarmed the machine leaders, who look upon it as the first organized effort to wrest the control of the organization's affairs from them.

Mr. Woodruff would not discuss this meeting yesterday other than to say that from the roasting Dady received he thought at first that the meeting had been held in his ward and not in the Twenty-second, which is Woodruff's ward.

Mr. Woodruff's ostensible mission to Bluff Point was to invite President McKinley to attend the State Fair at Syracuse on Sept. 4, but if politicians are to be believed, Mr. Woodruff was more interested in an effort to have the President intercede and put a stop to Postmaster Wilson's fight on the Republican organization in Kings County.

"We did not talk politics," the Lieutenant Governor said. "I invited the President to attend the fair and he promised to do so provided he is in this State at the time. No, the President did not decline to interfere in Kings County politics, because I did not approach him on the subject."

SOME OUTDOOR POLITICS.

Socialist-Labor Men Have a Meeting and Bystander Thinks Work Would Do Them Good.

The Vogt-De Leon wing of the Socialist-Labor Party managed to collect a small crowd on the east side of Madison Square last night, and soon had a number of knots of zealously argumentative people in action before the platform where the speakers of the evening induced a few of the crowd to listen to them. The platform was a wooden box on the easterly curbstone of Madison Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and was mounted about 8:30 P. M. by a short but determined man.

"Now, good people," he yelled, "I'm here to declare that Buffalo Bill was the best shot, though Peter T. Barnum (the name Phineas was evidently a stranger to the speaker's ear) always claimed he was the best shot. I'm talkin' before the band and it ain't much fun. I wish the band that went away had a string on it, so as we could pull it back here—"

"Hurray!" yelled a man on the outskirts of the knot of listeners, and soon the crowd began to gather, the idlers leaving the benches in the park. The orator then plunged into the subject of his discourse. He announced it as "Class Consciousness."

"Aw, g'wan," chuckled a bibulous individual in the foreground. "Y' ain't learnt yer lesson right," and he lurched off to the rear, while a thickset young fellow who stood facing the speaker roared out:

"Get out o' here, ye blankety-blanked bum!"

The orator paid no attention to either, but opened fire at once on the Administration. He attacked the alleged desire of the President to foist a large standing army on the people, and then exclaimed:

"Mr. McKinley and his co-conspirators what had ought to be taken out and hung to the nearest lamppost—"

"Shut up! Shut up! — you!" shouted a stout man in the crowd. "By golly, if you went over to Germany and England and said a thing like that they'd string you up so quick ye wouldn't know where you was at."

The excitement resulting was intense, and the crowd broke away from the orator and surrounded the stout man, expostulating and urging him to move on. Others took up the cudgels in his defense, and said it was the orator that ought to be hanged.

"What nationality is that feller?" demanded the stout man, scornfully, indicating the unmoved orator, who stood placidly on the box surrounded by a few bold henchmen and patiently waiting for the crowd to come back.

"He's an Irishman!" exclaimed one who knew.

"Well, then, I'm ashamed of 'im," said the corpulent one, turning away in disgust. "I'm Irish meself."

The orator resumed, and so did the crowd. They kept it up for several hours. A sunburned fellow, listening at the outskirts of one of the knots, finally turned away remarking: "Some o' these people need a little manual labor to knock some sense into their heads."

Tried to Decapitate Himself.

Disappointed in his search for work, and apparently insane, Joseph Stetter, thirty-eight years old, a cigarmaker living in 220 East Seventy-third Street, made a desperate effort in his home last night to decapitate himself with an axe. He succeeded in making several gaping wounds in his neck and head and will die. The man's three-year-old child was a witness to his attempt, and when found was in spasms. Three years ago Stetter lost his place. Since then he has been able to get only odd jobs. Sunday night Stetter came home, his face radiant with joy, and happy. He told his wife he had been hired at a good salary—the union rate—in a big cigar factory, and would go to work in the morning. When he went to the place the next morning, however, he did not get the position, but was told that some one had been "jollying" him. Since then he has been brooding very much.

Mother Fought to Stop Son's Suicide.

Charles J. Miller, twenty-seven years of age, shot and killed himself about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of his mother, over their saloon at 206 Allen Street. He was in an angry mood because his wife had forced him to appear in the Essex Market Court to answer to the charge of non-support. When his mother saw the revolver in his hand she struggled with him to prevent him from killing himself, but he finally threw her aside and shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly.

Killed Himself in Wife's Presence.

Edward Krautwurst, living at 343 East Third Street, killed himself early yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a knife in the presence of his wife. He had been sick for some time. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he acted so strangely that his wife took her two children to the apartments of Mrs. Schoeff, a neighbor. When she returned, Mrs. Schoeff accompanying her, Krautwurst stood in a corner and violently flourished an iron poker to keep the women away from him while he drew the knife across his throat. He died in a few minutes.

Cryptic Masons at Pike's Peak.

SUMMIT PIKE'S PEAK, Col., Aug. 9.—The first installment of Cryptic Masons arrived on the summit of Pike's Peak this morning on four special trains on the cog road. Initiatory services were held in the southern rooms of the station, which had been especially reserved for the purpose. To-morrow several special trains from Manitou to the summit will bring the visiting Masons to witness the ceremony of the crypt. Upon one of the great solid rocks upon the northern end of the peak the crypt has been prepared, and in it will be placed records which no human hand is expected to touch for centuries to come.

SILVER DEMOCRATS' PLANS

Chicago Platform Reaffirmed at Syracuse Conference.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Effected Because Colvin R. Keach Requested that Such Action Be Deferred—Odell Faction Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Chicago Platform Democrats, thirty in number, who assembled in conference, at the Empire House, here to-day, formed a permanent organization because Colvin R. Keach requested them not to do so.

When the delegates assembled there was no intention of organizing permanently. A letter was read from Mr. Keach, asking that permanent organization be deferred until after the Saratoga conference called by him, in order that steps might be taken to unite the two factions. The reading of the letter precipitated a warm discussion, during which Keach was termed a traitor to his party, and immediate steps were taken to organize.

Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany, who had called the conference, was named Chairman, and Jay W. Forrest of Niagara Falls Secretary, with an Executive Committee composed of James A. Kavaney of Troy; William J. Smith, Schenectady; James A. Hanlon, Medina; Hugh D. Farley, Ithaca; E. J. Duggan, Albany; John Idson, Livingstone; James Pierce, Monroe; Norman E. Mack, Ole Snyder, and D. N. Murphy, Buffalo; William C. Brown, Alexander Delmar, Henry Nichols, and W. H. Russell New York, and John Murphy of Syracuse.

The State is to be organized by counties, a committee consisting of John McCarthy of Syracuse, James A. Hanlon of Medina, James Spoor of Albany, and Thomas Merrill of Tompkins County to have charge of the finances.

Samuel Odell of Auburn, who headed a faction at the conference, met defeat, and, with his followers, left the hall and the city in disgust in the afternoon. Mr. Odell wished a resolution adopted indorsing the Chicago platform of 1896, "with such modifications as changing conditions may render necessary."

The Cantwell faction claimed that this meant the adoption of an entirely different platform, and a warm discussion of several hours followed. The Cantwell faction won, and substituted the word "additions" for "modifications."

The resolution then adopted reaffirmed the Chicago platform; promised that efforts will be made to send a delegation from this State to the next National Convention favorable to the renomination of William Jennings Bryan; condemned the imperialistic policy of the present Administration with reference to the Philippines; condemned favoritism shown in the conduct of the war by the appointment of incompetent officers, and the constant humiliation of brave officers, for political reasons; opposed trusts, and favored the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

The conference adjourned to the call of the President and Executive Committee.

VAN WYCK FOR PRESIDENT.

A Southern Democrat Says He Is Available and that He Could Carry New York Over Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9.—J. J. Willett of Anniston, who made the "long talk" at Tammany Hall July 4, and who by reason of that speech has become a strong anti-Bryan leader in the South, stated to-day in an interview that Van Wyck was excellent Presidential timber, and that it was his belief that Van Wyck could carry New York over Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Willett is enthusiastic for Van Wyck and will attend the Saratoga conference next week. He says that no man will be considered as Presidential timber who is a calamity howler, and that that symposium of Democratic leaders will be anti-Bryan from the start. It would be suicidal, said Mr. Willett, to nominate an extremist for President and go before the country on a calamity issue. The country is simply too prosperous to admit such a procedure.

Mr. Willett has taken a front rank in the South as an anti-Bryan leader, and seemingly the large silent majority is with him in sentiment.

GOV. ALTGELD ON KENTUCKY.

Real Political Question There Is Whether Fraud and Thuggism Shall Triumph, He Says.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—What purports to be a statement from ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois on the political situation in Kentucky is printed here. It contains the following:

"If we are correctly informed in regard to the conditions in Kentucky, then the real question presented there is whether fraud, trickery, thuggism, and crime shall be permitted to triumph; and, inasmuch as these elements can always be controlled by corruption, the question broadens out and becomes one of National importance, for if these elements are to triumph it means that they will have a comparatively easy road to travel in other sections of the Union, and it means that political conventions, instead of being run by the people, and carrying out the policy and will of the people, will be run by men who betray the people and will be controlled by those interests that plunder the country.

"Viewed from that standpoint, it is apparent that the very existence of democratic institutions is involved, and consequently it is the duty of every man who loves his country to do what he can to crush out these conditions. But whether it would be advisable for me to go to Kentucky and make speeches or not will depend on circumstances; it will depend largely upon what the people of Kentucky do themselves. If they show a disposition to rescue their State from the control of the rotten politics, and they conclude that I can help them, I will gladly do what I can; and I think a similar spirit will be found all over the country.

"Looking at the situation from this distance, it seems to me as if a new Democratic ticket for State officers would be the salvation of Senator Blackburn, for it would result in bringing out a full Democratic vote; whereas, if there is no new ticket put up and the disgusted Democrats should remain away from the polls, as they are liable to do, then he would be in great danger."

SENATOR JONES'S "ILLNESS."

Only Person Who Seems to Know Anything About It Is ex-Gov. Stone—May Be a Political Sickness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There is something curious about the illness of Senator Jones. There can be no doubt that he is ill, for ex-Gov. Stone says so, but Mr. Jones's relatives in this city feel hurt that he should tell them that he is in good health, while making Mr. Stone the only confident as to his precarious condition. Miss Anna Somerville, Senator Jones's sister-in-law, is in charge of the family residence at 915 M Street, in this city. She is in regular correspondence with Mrs. Jones, and a few days ago received a letter from her saying that the Senator's health had vastly improved since he went to Europe, and that he was now well. Senator Jones's friends in this city say all the news they have heard from the patient is the same effect. The latest Missouri information about the Senator's health gives Switzerland as the place from where he wrote to Mr. Stone. This also puzzles Miss Somerville, as the letter received from Mrs. Jones was dated London.

Attention is called to the fact that when Senator Jones was away he did not designate Mr. Stone as Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but that he was persistently referred to by that title until he was elected Vice Chairman. He has practically supplanted the Arkansas Senator already, and will possibly have the National Convention reorganized in accordance with his own plans before Senator Jones knows what has happened. It is suspected that Senator Jones's illness may only be of a political nature.

Ohio Governorship.

TOLEDO, Aug. 9.—Contrary to expectation the Democratic Convention to-day instead of indorsing John R. McLean for Governor indorsed Gen. I. B. Sherwood. It is generally conceded that if Gen. Sherwood is not successful the majority of the delegates will go to Col. Kilbourne.

THE SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

Consul Robert P. Skinner Details the Precautions Taken Against It at Marseilles and Alexandria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The report that Marseilles is now menaced by the plague lends interest to a report just received from Consul Robert P. Skinner of that city, and published to-day by the State Department.

Mr. Skinner declares that Marseilles is in better sanitary condition than for years. As for precautions against the importation of the disease, he gives a list of the measures taken in regard to ships arriving which have no sick persons on board, and have not had any since leaving the suspected port. The linen, clothing, bedding, &c., are disinfected under steam pressure; the passengers and crew undergo individualu medical inspection; the compartments of the ships are disinfected; the water in the hold is mixed with sulphate of copper in solution, and discharged before the ship arrives in the basin of the port; the drinking water is thrown out; sanitary passports are delivered to the passengers, and the authorities of the countries to which they are bound are advised of their coming. In the case of infected ships, the sick persons are immediately landed and isolated, while other persons are landed and kept under surveillance for five days.

Mr. Skinner adds that the appearance of the disease at Alexandria shows a constant movement westward, and from the location there it is a menace to the great Mediterranean ports of Europe, most of which have adopted rigid quarantine measures. The state of affairs in Alexandria is set forth in a letter to the commercial authorities at Marseilles, bearing date June 25. It says the epidemic neither increases nor diminishes, but that about two new cases appear daily, with occasional intervals. The municipal and sanitary officers of Alexandria display tireless zeal in adopting measures of prevention. All suspects are immediately removed to a lazaret. A premium of 2f. is given to any individual who will inform the authorities of a case of plague, and 1f. is offered for the head of every rat dead from the plague.

TO INVESTIGATE LINK'S DEATH.

Wife Thinks He Died as the Result of a Fall and Not from Asthma.

The Coroner has concluded to investigate the death of Simón Link, who died at the Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, on Tuesday. The man's funeral was to have taken place to-day, but will now be deferred until the Coroner has completed his investigation.

Link was fifty years old and lived with his family at 222 East Ninety-eighth Street. On the evening of July 27 he was standing in front of his home, when he was knocked down by a boy who had been pushed against him by two companions. He sustained a scalp wound, which was dressed by a surgeon from Harlem Hospital, and Link remained at home. Three days later he was taken to Lebanon Hospital to be treated and remained there until he died.

Capt. Brown of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, started an investigation. He learned that the physicians at the hospital had given a certificate stating that death was due to asthma and heart disease. The Captain knew that Link had sustained a scalp wound when he was pushed by the boys, and notified the Coroner. The dead man's wife believes his death was due to the fall. Link's son said his father had been a sufferer from asthma and heart disease for a year.

CAME HERE TO GET MARRIED.

German Immigrants Wed Immediately After Their Arrival.

Anna Stilger and Heinrich Gerhard were among the cabin passengers who arrived yesterday in the steamship Bremen. Immigration Inspector Bunce singled them out as persons subject to the jurisdiction of his department, and they were taken to the Barge Office.

Heinrich is a good-looking fellow of light complexion, twenty-two years old, and is studying for the Lutheran ministry, his father being a Lutheran clergyman. Anna is younger, and has attractive dark eyes and hair. They both lived at Ludwigshafen, Germany.

Heinrich met Anna while at home on a vacation from his studies, and they became secretly engaged. On his recent return from college the news was broken to the families, and there was strong parental objection, because Anna was a Catholic, on the one side, and because Heinrich was not, on the other. Anna's mother finally relented, however, and provided tickets for the trip to the United States, and money besides, and they came here, therefore, to be married. The immigration officials, on hearing their story, decided that the wedding should take place at once. They were accordingly taken to the Leo Haus, in State Street, where they were married.

KILLED ON BROOKLYN ELEVATED

James Kilbride, a Coupler, Meets Death in Sight of Many People.

James Kilbride, twenty-three years old, of 468 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, a coupler in the employ of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by a train while at work at the Fulton Ferry terminal of the road last night. The accident was witnessed by a large number of people who were on the station platform.

Kilbride had been coupling cars and had

The Wanamaker Store.

An August Upholstery Sale

AUGUST at Wanamakers;—a month of manifest economies for home-makers. Furniture first, carpets next, and now the furnishing things. Hangings, curtains, and all the minor beauties that are classed under the term "Upholsteries."

This Sale is an Event deserving capitals, for the Upholstery Store is one of the largest and strongest under our roof, and prices there at all times are prices that challenge attention and merit appreciation.

Now They Are Cut One-third

and almost the whole stock is concerned.

Note this, too;—these are not old goods. If they were, this talk would be the emptiest of phrases, for reductions on old goods are things expected and of course, and you wouldn't thank us for them. These are new goods, or as new as any goods of their class can be in August. It is a time between times. Spring purchases are not all gone, the Fall purchases are not all in. This event will finish the former and make room for the latter.

In general terms this is what we offer:—

Tapestry and Damask for Furniture Coverings and Hangings.
Tapestry Curtains and Couch Covers. Lace Curtains.
Tapestry and Velour Table Covers.

The strength lies in the figures;—read them over:—

Table Covers

These covers are selected from among the best selling goods we have. All are standard values; some foreign, some domestic. All sizes will be found in this collection.

TAPESTRY COVERS

6-4 size, $1.75, instead of $2.50 and $2.65; $2, instead of $3; $4, instead of $5.25 and $6; $5, instead of $7.

8-4 size, $1.50, instead of $2.25; $2, instead of $3; $2.50, instead of $3.75; up to $6.75, instead of $10.

8-4 x 10-4, $3, instead of $4.25 and $4.75; $4, instead of $5.50; $4.50, instead of $6.

8-4 x 12-4, $5, instead of $6.50; $5.50, instead of $7.50.

GERMAN AND FRENCH VELOUR COVERS

4-4, $2, instead of $3; 6-4, $3, $3.50 and $3.75, instead of $4, $5 and $5.50; 8-4, $6, $7 and $8, instead of $8.50, $10 and $11.25; 8-4 x 10-4, $8 and $8.50, instead of $10.50 and $12.50; 8-4 x 12-4, $8.50, $10 and $12, instead of $12.75, $15 and $18.

A limited number of English Print Covers, imported by us as a novelty this Spring, but heretofore necessarily priced too high for ready selling, is now offered at prices that will close them out. Never mind what they cost us,—we are trying to forget that part of it We will sell them as follows:—

4-4, originally $1.25 each; now 50c.
6-4, originally $3 each; now $1.
8-4, originally $4.50; now $1.50.

Tapestries and Damasks

Among them may be found goods suitable for wall hanging, curtains, and furniture coverings. Note reductions:—

50 in. silk and cotton damasks, $1.35; instead of $1.85 and $2 yd.
50 in. cotton damasks, $1; instead of $1.50 yd.
50 in. cotton damasks, $1.75; instead of $2.50 and $2.65 yd.
50 in. silk and cotton damasks, $2.50; instead of $3.50 yd.
50 in. silk and cotton tapestry, $2.75; instead of $3.85 yd.
50 in. silk faced damasks, $3.25; instead of $4, $4.50 and $4.75 yd.
50 in. silk faced tapestry, $4; instead of $5.50 yd.
50 in. silk faced damasks, $4.50; instead of $6.50 yd.

Tapestry Curtains and Couch Covers

Two patterns in handsome dining room or library curtains, were $7.50; are $5 pair.
Plain colored moire curtains, fringed, were $10; are $7 pair.
Silk, double faced curtains, were $10.50; are $7.50 pair.
Handsome Parlor curtains, were $11.25; are $8.
Extra heavy silk curtains, with silk cord; choice colorings, were $17 and $15 a pair; are $10 and $9 a pair.
Four patterns of couch covers, fringed all around, were $4.50, $6.75, $11.50 and $15; now $3, $4.75, $8 and $10.

Lace Curtains

This is by far the most extensive offering we have ever made at this season of the year. The following covers nearly every sort of curtain we own. The original prices were our own, and were *low*, as curtain selling is one of our specialties in economy. Those prices, however, are now reduced a straight third.

Brussels laces, were $9.75, $10 and $10.75; are now $7.50 pair.
Brussels laces, were $11.25 and $12.50; are now $8 pair.
Brussels laces, were $18, $19 and $19.50; are now $14.50 pair.
Brussels laces, were $21; are now $16 pair.
Brussels laces, were $24, $25 and $25.75; are now $19 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $4; are now $3 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $4.75 and $5.50; are now $4 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $6.25, $6.50 and $6.75; are now $4.50 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $9, $9.50 and $9.75; are now $6.50 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $13 and $13.50; are now $9 pair.
Irish point curtains, were $4 and $4.25; are now $3 pair.
Irish point curtains, were $4.50, $4.75 and $5; are now $3.50.
Irish point curtains, were $5.25, $5.50 and $5.65; now $4 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $6, $6.50, $6.75 and $7.50; are now $5 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $8, $8.50 and $8.75; now $6.50 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $11.25 and $12; are now $8.50 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $13.50 and $14; are now $10 pair.
Irish point lace curtains. were $18 and $19; are now $13.50 pair.

Ruffled Net Curtains

Lace edge and insertion, were $2.25, $2.50 and $2.65; are now $1.75 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $3.50 and $3.75; now $2.75 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $4.25 and $4.50; now $3.25 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $5.75; are now $4.25 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $7.25; are now $5.50 pair.

An Eviction in the Model Apartment

You know our "Model Apartment?" It is a life-sized reproduction, complete in all details except as to bathroom and kitchen, and was furnished and fitted as a model in domestic luxury with a strong tendency to extravagance.

We offer to-morrow the entire furniture of this apartment at very low figures, as we refurnish it every six months, and the time for a new fitting-out is now at hand. This includes the vernis-martin and gold parlor pieces and cabinets, reception chairs, the Empire bedroom suite with inlaid decoration, the library bookcases, desk and library table, the library suite, music cabinet and duet bench, the dining-room outfit complete with china closets, dining table, buffet, dining chairs and dinner gong, the reception hall furnishing of pyrographic (burnt-decorated) pieces, and several other smaller things.

We cut prices a third, as an average—some prices are at half.

First Fall Waists Heralds of fashion's Autumn proclamation. A brave showing. Interesting for newness, twice interesting for beauty. Copied—most of them—from imported models. Designed as representatives. Grace, color, trimming, chic effect,—all triumphant. Prices that would be noteworthy, even at the end of the season. Look here:

French Flannels, all colors. Three styles; one with extra full front and new yoke back; one with novel braid trimming and newest sleeves; a third trimmed with leather. Silk collar-band on all. $3.75 to $6.50.
Fine Serges, all wool; lined throughout. Fronts extra full or with clusters of plaits, $2.25 to $2.75. With round satin yoke of fine plaits, $5.
Velvets. These kinds: Solid colors, full fronts or clusters of cording and fancy braid. Solid colors, full front, with figure embroidered in silk. Box plaited with 6 rows of cream lace insertion; yoke and box plaits in back; newest collars and cuffs; crystal buttons. $6 to $10.
Wash Flannels; plaid; full front; clusters of plaits; three-pointed yoke in back; adjustable collar. $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Capes Reduced Half Way And More This is imperative. If an offering of capes superlatively rich and exquisite, soft, graceful, spangled, ruffled, for maid or matron, can appeal to you, the opportunity is passing. Another such will not be near at hand. Capes can never be handsomer; can hardly be as cheap again. For evening wear; theatre capes to be admired all Winter. Reductions—what need to dilate upon them?

$15, have been up to $35—Black silk; a few in colors; lace and ribbon trimmed; sequin over net; embroidered and spangled net over taffeta; frills of Liberty silk; accordion plaitings, flutings; short lengths, 12 to 18 in.; about 20 in this lot.
$20, have been up to $43.50—Black silk, overlaid with embroidered lace and net; trimmed with ruffle of plaited chiffon or lace; sequins; medium length, 15 to 22 inches; about 30 in the lot.
$25, have been up to $47—Black taffeta and peau de soie; overlaid with jet and embroidery net; lengths, 25, 27, and 32 in.; many desirable styles for matrons; about 30 in the lot.
$35, have been up to $55—Black peau de soie; elaborately embroidered; trimmed with ribbon, Liberty silk, and lace; 32 in. deep.

Second floor, Broadway.

Belt Clasps Reduced A detail that betrays the tasteful woman. Here in styles enough to make choosing easy, each pretty enough to make choosing difficult. The advantage of these reductions is apparent:—

Oxidized; gilt; some set with stones; 15c. each. Violet design; 25c; reduced from 75c. to $2.
Oxidized; for neck or belt; gilt enameled; set with stones; 25c. each; reduced from 35c., 50c., and 75c.
Sterling silver; 50c.; reduced from $1.
Sterling silver; $1.25; reduced from $1.50 to $2.25.

Tenth street.

Men's Striped Flannel Suits These have received the marked approval of correct dressers. If your going-away time is yet to come you should own one of these suits—coats and trousers only. We're fortunate in having two new lots to show. A good choice of neat patterns. Prices:—

$10—Single-breasted; good quality flannel in fashionable patterns; $11 for the suit with double-breasted coat.
$15—Gray ground with medium wide stripes—copy of English goods. $20 would be fair for these.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Screen Doors And Windows, Half Prices As good next year as this,—remember that. In the Spring prices will be regular; a purchase now means true economy. Besides, this Summer is still with us. The best and best-looking screens at

Half Prices.

WINDOW SCREENS

20c.; were 35c., 40c., and 45c. Hardwood frames; 24 in. high, 28 in. wide, extending to 32 in. 24 in. high, 32 in. wide, extending to 36 in. 30 in. high, 28 in. wide, extending to 32 in.

SCREEN DOORS

$1, were $2—2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.; 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.
50c., were $1—2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.; 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.

Basement.

For Bath And Toilet Nothing less than most values, nothing more than least prices. Fresh, rejuvenating, delightful:

Pure Olive Oil Castile Soap, 4 lb. bar, 19c. to 25c.
Pure White Castile Soap, 4 lb. bar, 52c. and 90c.
Violet Soap, 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Toilet Water, all odors; 3 oz., 25c.
Queen Mary:
Eau de Cologne, 4 oz. bottles, sprinkler top, 40c. each.
Eau de Cologne, special, 6 oz., 30c. a bottle.
Shampoo, pint bottle, 25c.

Tenth street.

A Selling of Dainty Things in Fancy Stationery Here is a large collection of penholders, pencils, toothpicks and a dozen other things in ivory, gold, ebony and pearl,—beautifully ornamental, and daintily useful too. You have never seen such prices on such goods in all your going-a-shopping. What do you think of a $5 gold and ivory penholder, with a $1.25 gold pen, at the price of the pen alone? That's only an example among hundreds.

Splendid goods, half-jewelry, half-stationery—from one of the best makers in the world. All gold is 14k.; all silver is sterling; all pearl and ivory are best. Now, look at the prices:

PENHOLDERS

Desk style; Ebony and gold; 13 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.25. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Ebony and gold, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $4.25 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Plain pearl and gold, 5 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.25 each. Choose at $1.25.
Rustic pearl and gold, 10 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.50 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Plain pearl and gold, 12 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.50 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Carved pearl and gold, 15 styles, regular retail prices up to $3 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Twisted pearl and gold, 4 styles, regular retail prices up to $5.25 each. Chose at $1.25 including gold pen.
Carved pearl and sterling silver, 12 styles, regular retail prices up to $4 each. Choose at $1.50, including gold pen.
Real pearl and gold, 8 styles, regular retail prices up to $2.75 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
About 65 other sorts comprising values up to $5, all at reductions in proportion to above.

PENCILS

Sterling silver, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $2.50 each. Choose at 75c.
Ivory, 13 styles, regular retail prices up to $1.50 each. Choose at 75c.
Pearl, 7 styles, regular retail prices up to $2 each. Choose at 65c.
Pearl, 7 styles, regular retail prices up to $3 each. Choose at $1.
Pearl, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.25 each. Choose at $1.
Pearl and gold, 11 styles, regular retail prices up to $2. Choose at $1.25.
Rustic pearl, 10 styles, regular retail prices up to $3 each. Choose at $1.25.
Tooth and ear picks, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $1 each. Choose at 75c.
Over 30 styles besides, at prices reduced in like manner.

Women's Vests and Stockings

Large Lots—Little Prices

The main aisle of the first floor will hold a long file of tables to-day, laden with these goods. They are all in the most approved styles and at prices unusually low. None will be on sale before 9 o'clock, and there won't be much, if any, of the stock on sale to-morrow. Really rare and much wanted goods are not frequently offered so cheaply.

First—The stockings. They are the sorts that have been in highest favor all season, and are not plentiful now. Fast black and tan lisle thread, all-over lace and ribbed; 38c. was the price here until to-day, and there are no lower prices elsewhere on good hosiery. Also black, tan, and navy blue, ribbed cotton with polka dots. They were excellent values at 35c. All now at 25c. a pair.

Second—The vests. They are light-weight silk-mixed in white, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black; low neck with fancy silk crocheted armholes. These are what we call a 50c. value—others would place a still higher valuation on them. This lot is offered at 35c. each, or three for One Dollar.

Main aisle, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

KRONMAN IS IN THE TOMBS

Committed by Coroner Bausch on a Charge of Homicide.

WILL ATTEND WIFE'S BURIAL

Prisoner's Counsel Confident of His Innocence and Resents Frank Moss's Interference.

Nearly half a hundred detectives, including some of the smartest men in the service of the Central Office, worked assiduously upon the Kronman murder case yesterday, but were no nearer a solution of the mystery last night than when they started to solve it. Two alleged important clues turned out to be valueless.

It was asserted by some of the residents of the house 268 West Thirty-fifth Street that a mysterious man in black had called there about 11 o'clock Monday morning and asked for Mrs. Kronman. He rang the bell, it was said, and went up stairs, but was not seen to come down again. Investigation satisfied the police that the mysterious "man in black" was identical with Charles Goldstein, an agent for a portrait company, who went to the house about 1 o'clock and solicited orders from flat to flat. Goldstein's account of his movements throughout the day was fully verified.

The other alleged important clue was a statement said to have been made by Mrs. David Basch of 307 West Thirty-ninth Street, that Nathan Kronman called upon her Monday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. An emphatic denial, however, was made by Mrs. Basch. She said she never made any such assertion, and had not seen Kronman for two months.

There still remains the mystery as to how Kronman passed the time from 1:15 o'clock, when he left his dentist's at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to 2:30 o'clock, at about which hour he visited Mrs. Brockman at 54 East Seventh Street. The negro truckman, Henry B. Hicks, who is held as a witness, persists in his statement that he saw Kronman at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, between 1:45 and 2:15 on Monday afternoon.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Kronman, says that Hicks is mistaken or deliberately lying. "My client is able to account satisfactorily for every minute of his time on Monday afternoon," declared Mr. Levy yesterday. "He was not in the neighborhood of his home at the hour mentioned." Just where Kronman was Mr. Levy would not say. "It would be injudicious of me to do so," said Mr. Levy, "and I should not be subserving my client's interests. The police must be perfectly satisfied of Kronman's innocence by this time." Whether they are or not, however, Capt. Cooney, when questioned, would not say.

Kronman was arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, during the day, and Detective Michaels, who arrested him, told the Magistrate that he would like to have his prisoner remanded on a charge of homicide, as he believed he had sufficient evidence. Upon an affidavit made by the detective, in which Hicks's statement played an important part, the Magistrate remanded Kronman to the Coroner. Coroner Bausch committed him to the Tombs. The inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

After his client had been committed to the Tombs Mr. Levy said: "I have given instructions to Kronman not to answer any questions that the Coroner might ask. I have given the facts and circumstances of the case careful consideration, and am satisfied there is not sufficient evidence on which to base a respectable show of the prisoner's guilt. The utter absence of motive, the possibilities of other persons being instrumental in causing her death, cry out in vindication of the defendant.

"The only testimony thus far produced on which a shadow of investigation may be based is the statement of Hicks that he saw the defendant in the neighborhood at 2 o'clock, going toward his house. The remarkable appearance of the negro upon the scene, his overconfidence as to the time, the peculiarity of the manner in which he was procured as a witness, I will discuss at the proper time and place.

"I take no stock in the statement reported to me that the police knowingly are making a scapegoat of my client. If Frank Moss is seeking a sensation he cannot secure it at the expense of my client. I do not require the assistance of the Mazet committee or of Mr. Moss to establish the entire innocence of Kronman. Mrs. Kronman was murdered, and as I firmly believe, by some thief or burglar. I believe that eventually the police will secure the criminal. The time has not come, thank God, when we can repudiate our Judges and our courts. In the ordinary conduct of legal procedure and without unnecessary display of fireworks my client will receive full vindication without the intervention of any tribunal not duly constituted for the administration of justice.

"I do not mean to be at all disrespectful to the committee, its members, or its counsel, but I must say that the issuance of a subpoena for the production of my client is an unwarrantable instance of impertinence. There is no precedent for it. I will not tolerate it, and I do not desire their assistance."

Mrs. Kronman's body was taken from the Morgue back to her late home yesterday, where her brother-in-law, Morris Jacobs, took charge of it. The funeral will take place this morning at the house, and the interment will be in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn. Kronman will be present. Lawyer Levy said Inspector Thompson had consented to allow the prisoner to follow his wife to the grave. He will be in charge of two detectives.

No trace of the missing jewels has been found. It has been ascertained that several daring burglaries have been committed, both in broad daylight and at night, in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue within a few months, but that no arrests have been effected in connection therewith.

FRANK MOSS AND KRONMAN.

The Murder Case Not Considered by the Mazet Committee.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, announced at its session yesterday that he had subpoenaed Police Captain Cooney to produce Nathan Kronman before the committee, with a view to examining him. He had, however, been informed by Capt. Cooney that Kronman was now in the custody of the Coroner, and he had excused him from producing him.

"I believe," continued Mr. Moss, "that there are certain things upon which light is needed, and which Kronman's examination might reveal, but owing to the shape things have taken in the last twelve or sixteen hours I do not think it would be advisable for us to handle it at this time. The man is under arrest on suspicion of having committed murder."

Mr. Moss said that under these circumstances he thought the committee could well afford to wait until a later date to examine Kronman.

Roosevelt to Address Firemen.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt has notified Mayor Sullivan that he will not be able to be here next Tuesday morning to make the address of welcome to the State Firemen's Association, but will be present in the afternoon, and will then deliver an address in Getty Square. Great preparations are being made for the firemen. It is expected that fully fifty thousand strangers will visit the city during the meetings.

Soldier Kills a Bartender.

WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 9.—Charles Bohnenberger, private in Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, shot and killed Joseph McBride, bartender in a dance hall, to-day. Bohnenberger knocked a dance hall girl down and McBride interfered, striking him several times. Bohnenberger fired five shots, one grazing McBride's temple, the other four striking him in the breast.

Smallpox at Niagara Falls.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Cases of smallpox continue to crop out in various parts of the State. The State Board of Health to-day reports three addtional cases at Niagara Falls and directly traces the outbreak there to a case which the doctors diagnosed as chicken pox, but which is in reality a case of smallpox. The usual precautionary measures have been taken.

Yale Memorial Arch.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 9.—Work was begun to-day on the Yale memorial arch, which is to be erected in memory of the Yale men who lost their lives in the Spanish war. The arch will span the passage between Battell Chapel and Durfee Hall. The fund has been raised entirely by subscription.

DOMINICAN REVOLT SPREADS.

Province of Vega Now Said to be in Arms—Gen. Liriano Abandoned by His Troops.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 9.—The latest news from Santo Domingo says the revolutionary movement is extending and that the Province of Vega is in arms. It is impossible to obtain any details here as to this.

Gen. Francisco Liriano, sent from Monte Cristi by the Dominican Government to attack Gen. Ramon Pacheco at Dajabon, the headquarters of the revolutionists, was abandoned when he arrived in front of the enemy by his troops, who, without firing a shot, deserted and entered the camp of Gen. Pacheco. The advanced posts of the latter are at Las Aguas, and the revolutionists are masters of the fords across the River Yaque, thus cutting off communication between Monte Cristi and the interior.

The forces of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez, leader of the revolution, are being augmented every day, and the news from all parts of the Dominican Republic is favorable to him.

GEN. JIMINEZ VERY CONFIDENT.

Says "Santo Domingo is Practically Mine" and Talks of His Plans.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, said to-day, in the course of an interview, that funds are being daily placed to his credit in Paris, and that he had refused over 800 tenders of service on the part of Cubans and Americans who were ready to pay their expenses. In reply to those offers he had asserted that he had neither need nor desire to organize expeditions. To-day, he continued, he had received advices that two more Dominican Generals had declared themselves in his favor with followings of 800 men.

Dominican Government paper, Gen. Jiminez says, is unsalable. Men of all colors in Santo Domingo are joining his cause, but most of his Generals are colored, the proportion of black to white being two to one.

When questioned regarding a dispatch from Cape Haitien, published by The Discusion, representing that the Haitian Government is unfavorable to his pretensions and is prepared to prevent him from landing on Haitian territory, Gen. Jiminez replied that the Haitian Government was in a "very rotten condition."

The revenue of the Dominican Republic under a good government should be, he estimates, not less than $2,500,000, an amount more than enough to meet governmental expenses and the interest on the public debt. When he attains to the Presidency he hopes to go ahead promptly with public works, and to carry on other necessary improvements, but he insists that "the first necessity of Santo Domingo is honest men in her administration." As to the possibility that the existing Government may prevent his entering the country, he ridicules it, as, to quote his words, "Santo Domingo is practically mine."

HAITI'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Arms Destined for Dominican Revolutionists Seized.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 9.—The Haitian Government has seized at Fort Liberte arms and ammunition destined for Dominican revolutionists. Several Dominicans in Haiti have been arrested for violating the neutrality laws. Among them is Francisco Deetjen, in whose keeping arms were found.

President Sam has wired the Dominican Government that insurgents will not be permitted to use Haitian territory as a base for operations.

FILIBUSTERS AFTER TUGS.

Agents of Dominican and Haitian Revolutionists at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Three officers, representing the revolutionists of Santo Domingo, and two civilians, representing those who do not like the manner in which President Sam manages affairs in Haiti, have been here three days, it is said, endeavoring to find vessels to carry munitions of war recently purchased in New Haven. To avoid suspicion all the members of the party crossed the Windward Passage in small boats and embarked on a Ward Line steamship at Guantanamo, landing last week in New York. Both parties coming on the same boat was, they claim, accidental.

Those from Santo Domingo were delayed by the capsizing of a boat. They claim that there is little danger in landing contraband war material anywhere on the coast of either country except near the principal ports, as the coasts are not patrolled, because neither of the Governments has war vessels to do the work. What they claim are needed are small steam tugs to take out their purchases and to carry cargoes landed on the eastern shores of Cuba some months ago. Two tugs have been selected, and the only thing that prevents their sale is a difference as to the price, which it is thought will soon be settled.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN HAITI.

Permission at Last Granted for a Weather Bureau at Cape Haitien.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 9.—The relations between the United States and Haiti are cordial. The Haitian Government has authorized the erection of an American meteorological station at Cape Haitien.

The permission to establish such a station had previously been refused, and the fact that permission has now been granted demonstrates the extension of American influence in Haiti.

RELICS OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

Dr. Cole Makes Interesting Discoveries in Colorado and New Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 9.—Laden with relics of the cliff dwellers, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of Southeastern Colorado and New Mexico.

Valuable results were secured by excavations in an ancient communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on cliffs of the Santa Fé River, fourteen miles from Espanola, New Mexico. There were not less than 1,600 rooms in the larger building, in its prime. It was 240 by 300 feet. Dr. Cole estimates that from 4,800 to 6,000 people lived in the pueblo.

Among the bones taken from the burial mound were a woman's femur 19 inches long, showing a giantess seven and one-half feet tall. The cliff on which the ruin stands rise a thousand feet above the surrounding country.

WELL-PRESERVED DINOSAUR.

Fine Specimen Secured in the Carnegie Fossil Quarry in Wyoming.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, Aug. 9.—Dr. W. J. Holland of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Penn., who has a large force of scientific people working in the great fossil quarry near Laramie, Wyoming, was seen to-day, and it was learned that Dr. J. L. Worlman and Dr. Coggeshall, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, who have charge of the work in the Carnegie fossil quarry in Wyoming, have discovered and exhumed a monster fossil dinosaur in a perfect state of preservation and have obtained nearly the whole of this new species.

This animal had a long neck, tail, and hind legs and short forelegs, the whole length of the animal being sixty feet, and it stood twenty feet at the hips, the thigh bone, or femur, being six feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. It had a head like a frog.

"We found the animal near the surface," said Dr. Holland, "and we already have the vertebral column, the centrum of the largest vertebra being twelve inches in diameter; eighteen ribs, which are about six feet long; the entire pelvic girdle, which is something very few persons have gotten complete; most of the bones of the legs and feet I believe we got. We also have nearly all the cervical vertebrae, and are following them into the bluff, and hope to get the bones of the head."

OFFICIAL SALARIES REDUCED.

Mr. Vanderlip Found the Clerks in the Auditing Department Idle and Cut Down Pay of Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip was asked to-day about reports that he had ordered a reduction in salaries of several chiefs and assistant chiefs of division in the office of the Auditing Department because he had visited the offices and found these chiefs and their clerks reading newspapers and loitering during work hours.

Mr. Vanderlip said he had for some time been investigating the auditing of the bonds and other papers in the Third Auditor's office. Last Saturday morning he went to the Third Auditor's office and, accompanied by one of the officials, walked into a large room, where he wanted to make an investigation. He found a general state of idleness. Clerks were reading newspapers or gathered in conversation. This was after 9 o'clock. The following Monday morning Mr. Vanderlip again visited the Auditor and they went to another division to make an investigation. Mr. Vanderlip says the same state of affairs was again discovered.

Mr. Vanderlip says he decided that the chiefs and assistant chiefs of these divisions were responsible for this state of affairs, and at once ordered a reduction in their salaries. He thinks that officials of this class should control the employes by some regulations as to when work should begin and how they should conduct themselves.

It is said by officials in the Treasury that had Mr. Vanderlip discovered the same conditions in an office well up with its work he would probably have said nothing. He was led to take action, it is said, by the fact that the work in the Auditor's office is nearly two years behind.

Although there is considerable criticism by some of the clerks it is stated that no clerical salaries were reduced.

A LITTLE NECK ROMANCE.

Wedding Once Prevented by Bridegroom's Parents Finally Takes Place.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., Aug. 9.—At St. George's Church last night Miss Rosie Brouskie and Michael Walsh were married by the Rev. H. W. Quimby. Walsh has lived in Little Neck all his twenty-one years of life. A year ago he met and fell in love with Miss Brouskie, and they soon afterward became engaged. Several years ago a relative died and left a small fortune to Walsh, who was, however, to enjoy it only upon attaining his majority.

The parents of young Walsh entered a vigorous protest when they heard of his engagement, but in spite of it the day for the wedding was set. All was ready, the bride-prospective was there, but the young man did not put in an appearance, and the ceremony was postponed. The parents of young Walsh had prevented him from attending by compelling him to go South.

Walsh returned several months ago, and the love affair was resumed where it had been broken off, and culminated in the wedding last night, as he had just attained his majority.

SAN FRANCISCO PRIMARIES.

New Law Results in Overthrow of the Boss Element.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The first primary election under the new State law, which provides for the holding of various party primaries simultaneously and under direction of the Municipal Election Commissioners, resulted in the complete overthrow of what was known as the "boss" element in both the local Republican and Democratic Parties. The Crimmons and Kelly faction, which dominated local Republican politics for years, was defeated by a vote of four to one, the winning ticket being led by Henry T. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works. A large majority at the primaries is also insured for the Democratic delegates pledged to the renomination of Mayor J. Phelan, the ticket supposed to be in the interest of Christopher A. Buckley and Samuel Rainey being overwhelmingly defeated. Phelan has led the cause of reform against the factions controlled by Buckley and Rainey for the past three years. The total vote cast was 32,000, or 50 per cent. of the average vote at a biennial election.

NEW ELECTRICAL POWER CO.

To Furnish Light and Power for Albany and Adjoining Counties.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Empire State Power Company, with principal office at Amsterdam, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Its objects are developing, manufacturing, using, transmitting, and selling electricity for producing light, heat, and power; selling electrical power for manufacturing, railroad, or any other purpose, and lighting streets, avenues, public parks, and places, and public and private buildings in the cities, villages, and towns of Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, Schoharie, and Fulton Counties, and such other counties in the State as may be deemed desirable; to erect, construct, and maintain dams, canals, raceways, and storage reservoirs with necessary gates and locks, and all other suitable appliances for damming and storing water in the Schoharie Creek and its tributaries; also to erect and construct subways and conduits for conducting and distributing the electricity.

The number of shares into which the stock is divided is 10,000, and the Directors are William T. Mayer of Albany, J. George Kaeller of Rochester, Samuel Bolton, Jr., Ralph S. Everest of Lansingburg, D. A. Devendorf of Fort Hunter, W. Barlow Dunlap of Amsterdam, and Clarence E. Sprout of Williamsport, Penn.

NIAGARA POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Experts Consulting as to an Electrical Plant on Canadian Side.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Prof. George Forbes, F. R. S., of London, England, electrical expert; Clemens Henschell of New York and Germany, hydraulic engineer; Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, expert engineer and ex-President of the Niagara Falls Power Company, are here in consultation with William B. Rankine, Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara Falls Power Company and of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, in regard to the development of electrical power on the Canadian side of the river.

Prof. Forbes spent eight months of last year in preparing plans for the development of water power at the second cataract of the Nile, visiting that country at the request of the British Government, the power to be used for pumping for irrigating purposes and for long-distance transmission. His visit to Niagara at this time follows naturally the closing of the recent agreement between the Government of Ontario and the Canadian Niagara Power Company, under which the power company is now preparing to develop its plans in the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, and to undertake the transmission of power to the City of Toronto. The gentlemen named have visited the Canadian side of the river and made a personal survey of the ground.

The present plans call for a development of 100,000 electrical horse power.

Burial of Lieut. Peary's Child.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—The body of Francine, the seven months' old child of Explorer Lieut. Peary, who died on Monday night of cholera infantum, was taken to Washington, D. C., to-day for burial by Mrs. Peary and her brother. Lieut. Peary never saw Francine, as she was born after he left for his last trip into the North. Marie Ahnigito, the other child, is six years old and was born in Greenland. She is well and hearty.

New Summer Home for Working Girls.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—A Summer home has been established here by the Girls' Friendly Society of the Diocese of New York on the property formerly owned by ex-Judge A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn. The society desires to purchase the property for occupancy as a permanent home. While under the management of the Protestant Episcopal Church the home is open to girls of any denomination. The Dailey house is a large one. The members of the society, who pay $4 a week for board, are working girls who are employed in stores and factories.

Woman Gives Ambulance to a Hospital

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A woman in this village, who does not wish to give her name, has presented through Dr. W. A. Winer a handsome ambulance with all its equipment to the Ossining Hospital. It cost about $900 and is patterned after those in use in Central Park, New York.

MR. McKINLEY'S VISITORS.

Gen. Hutton, Commander in Chief in Canada, Among the Callers on the President at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The President went for a walk to-day with his niece, Miss Duncan, who will leave here to-morrow for her home, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School, called upon the President this morning and invited him to visit the Summer School grounds, which are only about a mile from the hotel. The President accepted the invitation and will visit the school early next week, probably on Tuesday morning.

Two distinguished Canadians arrived this morning and sent in their cards to President McKinley, who at once came out and received them. They were Major Gen. Hutton of Ottawa, Aid de Camp to the Queen, commanding her Majesty's troops in the Dominion of Canada, and Major Laurence G. Drummond of the Scots Guards, Ottawa. They had a long walk with Mr. McKinley, which was purely of a social nature.

This afternoon at 2:30 President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and others of the President's party, went for a sail on the Elfrida. They went up the lake as far as Congressman Sibley's Summer home, at Valcour, but did not stop there. They returned to the hotel dock at 4 P. M.

BELL FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Acquitted of Stealing Carranza Letter, He Attacks Chief Kellert.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—George F. Bell the man who claims that he stole the celebrated Carranza letter, was discharged to-day by Magistrate Lafontaine on the ground that the prosecution had not proved in the first place that a letter was stolen and in the second place that Bell had stolen any letter.

Chief Kellert of the Metropolitan Secret Service, who was accused by Bell of having been with him at the time when the letter was alleged to have been stolen, was given an opportunity to deny his connection with the case, and as soon as he did so Bell assaulted him. The two were separated and Bell was locked up, and afterward fined $25 and bound over in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for one year.

HER SON A SOUND SLEEPER.

Mrs. Sutcliffe Arrested for Making So Much Noise in Waking Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Julia Sutcliffe of 294 East Thirty-third Street has a son who if the stories of neighbors be true, is a very sound sleeper, and the people in the neighborhood object to the methods used by his parents to arouse him early in the morning.

Thomas A McDonald, who lives across the street from the Sutcliffe home, yesterday went to the police court and aired his grievance. He said that Mrs. Sutcliffe at an early hour each morning arose and called her son, who sleeps in the top story, by thumping on the side of the house and shouting at him. Her language, said Mr. McDonald, was profane, and he wanted the nuisance stopped.

Recorder Senior did not want to take a complaint against the woman, and he sent her a notice to visit the court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, intending to warn her of her neighbor's action. Mrs. Sutcliffe did not answer the summons, and this morning, when Mr. McDonald again appeared, saying her conduct had been worse than on previous days, the Judge accepted a complaint of disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Sutcliffe was arrested and arraigned. She denied the charge, although admitting with a half smile that her son did sleep soundly, and she tried to arouse him by tapping on the stair casing. The case will be tried next Tuesday afternoon.

GOLD CERTIFICATES ARE SLOW.

Reports Show that the Demand Will Be Less Than Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The reports so far received from Sub-Treasury cities indicate that the call for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin will be considerably less than the Treasury officials expected. San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, however, have not yet been heard from, and consequently

COL. WILLIAM E. SINN DEAD

The Brooklyn Theatrical Manager Passes Away in Pittsfield, Mass.

HAD BEEN IN BEST OF HEALTH

He Began His Theatrical Career in Washington Thirty-eight Years Ago.

Col. William E. Sinn, for twenty-four years proprietor of the Park and Montauk Theatres, in Brooklyn, died suddenly last night in the Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass. He was sixty-five years of age, and was one of the best-known men in Brooklyn.

For several years Col. Sinn had lived at the Hotel St. George. At the time of his death he was taking a rest in Massachusetts. When he left Brooklyn after the close of his theatre about a month ago he was in the best of health, and the news of his sudden death was a great surprise to his many friends.

His only son, Walter T. Sinn, died three years ago. Col. Sinn was divorced from his second wife, Cora Tanner, the actress, in 1893, Justice Augustus Van Wyck granting his wife a decree. Col. Sinn did not leave any near relatives living in this State. Leonard B. Grover, his brother-in-law and associate in his theatrical business, lives at the Hotel St. George, but he could not be found last night.

Col. Sinn was born in Georgetown, D. C., but his parents removed six weeks afterward to Maryland. When thirteen years of age the Colonel went to Baltimore and went to work as a counter boy in a dry goods store. Later he went on the road as a salesman for the firm. He was married in his eighteenth year to a Miss Bonn, daughter of a tobacco merchant.

Later he became a partner with his father-in-law and began traveling again. Some of his best stories relate to his traveling life, when he used to drive to Mobile, Ala., taking three months for the trip and visiting every planter on the road. His sister married Leonard B. Grover, the original fun maker in "Our Boarding House" and a manager of experience. At the breaking out of the war the tobacco business was killed and his theatrical career was commenced.

With his brother-in-law as a partner the Colonel began his career by opening the Novelty Theatre in Washington as a high-class variety. This was on Aug. 20, 1861. In the Spring of 1862 the two branched out and took the Novelty Theatre, and during that Winter established a permanent Winter circus. In the Winter of 1863 they added Liberty Hall, Alexandria, Va., to their list, and had charge of the German Opera Company then touring the country. From 1861 to 1864 the partners, in addition to their theatres, managed a variety of combinations, and ran excursions on the Potomac from Washington to Mount Vernon.

In the Spring of 1864 Col. Sinn managed the National Theatre in Cincinnati, Ohio, but sold out with a big profit at the end of the season. The Colonel bought out his partner, and from September, 1864, to 1869 was manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. In September, 1869, he opened the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, running it for six years, or until he came to Brooklyn. At the time of the Chicago fire Col. Sinn announced the first benefit for the sufferers. The announcement of the benefit appeared in the same extra that told of the fire, which had been raging but six hours.

The Colonel's boast was that during his career as Manager he has never lost a season. By his first wife the Colonel had two children, Walter L. and Isabella. In 1888 he married Cora Tanner, after securing a divorce from his first wife, and for some time acted as her manager while she was on the road.

"When the war broke out in 1861," Col. Sinn once said, "I was in sympathy with the South, and assisted in getting men to go out with a Maryland regiment. I was promised an office for my services. In attempting to cross, in April, 1861, I was arrested at Harper's Ferry and taken to Baltimore. I was given the alternative of taking the oath of allegiance or remaining in Fort McHenry. Finding I couldn't get out, I took the oath. Thank God I took it! for it changed the entire course of my life. That was the nearest I ever came to being in the army—hence my title of the 'Colonel.'"

JENNIE WORRELL IS DYING.

Jennie Worrell, once a popular actress in this city, was found yesterday afternoon lying unconscious and severely burned in the grass meadows at the foot of Seventeenth Street, Coney Island. She was taken to the Flatbush Hospital, and Dr. Cochran, the surgeon who attended her, said that she would die.

Policeman Snyder about 2 o'clock walked across the meadows, which were on fire. When nearly across he stumbled over the half-roasted body of Miss Worrell. Her hair had been burned off and her clothing was in flames. The upper part of her body was badly burned. The Fire Department was summoned to extinguish the burning grass. It is thought Miss Worrell went to the meadows at daylight, and lay down in the grass to sleep.

Jennie Worrell is one of the once famous trio of Worrell sisters, who thirty years ago were among the most popular stage favorites in New York. The Worrell sisters, Sophie, Irene, and Jennie, were daughters of William Worrell, a once famous circus clown. Jennie, the youngest, was born in Cincinnati in 1850. The sisters were on the stage as children, and had sung and danced their way into popularity in California and Australia.

In 1866 they came to New York and took possession of the theatre on Broadway opposite Waverley Place, which had been successively the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, a "Düsseldorf Art Gallery," Lucy Rushton's Theatre, and the New York Theatre, under the management of Mark Smith and Lewis Baker. They called it the Worrell Sisters' New York Theatre, and appeared first in a musical travesty, which was preceded by the production of "Under the Gaslight," by Augustin Daly. The travesty soon gave place to a second production of "Under the Gaslight," when the Worrell sisters appeared in the parts created by Rose Eytinge, Blanche Grey, and Rose Skennett.

They retained possession of the theatre until 1868 without much profit. In after years it was, briefly, "Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre," because of the burning of the original Fifth Avenue Theatre in West Twenty-fourth Street; the Globe, Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique, (burned in 1884,) the Old London Street, and now the new Broadway Athletic Club.

Jennie Worrell, who was the best actress of the three, was first seen in this city in the Spring of 1866 at Wood's Theatre, in "Nan the Good for Nothing." The enormous popularity of burlesque after the advent of Lydia Thompson and her "British Blondes" in 1868 helped the Worrell sisters to win favor.

Irene Worrell was married to a son of Edward Eddy, the old Bowery actor, and Sophie married George S. Knight, a popular variety hall performer, who was best known for his German-English dialect specialties. He died in an insane asylum some years ago.

The other sisters separated from Jennie long ago on account of her habits. She was married to "Mike" Murray, a well-known gambler. They were divorced later, and for several years past she has lived about Coney Island. Her life has been growing worse steadily, and the police of that precinct have arrested her many times.

In May, 1896, she entered the West Forty-seventh Street Station and asked for a night's lodging. When arraigned in court the next day she gave the name of Jane Murray, and said she had no home. After receiving a five-day sentence to the Workhouse she was recognized by friends, into whose care she was given.

THE POPE REPORTED ILL.

The Allgemeine Zeitung Says He Has Had Several Fainting Fits.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The Allegemeine Zeitung says the Pope is ill, in consequence of the great heat, and has had several fainting fits.

Dr. Lapponi, his physician, was hastily summoned.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The dispatches from Rome to the morning papers do not confirm the statement of the Allegemeine Zeitung.

On the contrary, they assert that his Holiness is busy preparing an encyclical on the Peace Conference, which will urge the necessity of the Holy See regaining complete temporal liberty in order that it may promote the work of peace and arbitration.

IMMIGRANT'S DEATH A MYSTERY

Andrus Hambosky, Found with His Throat Cut, Dies in a Hospital—May Have Been a Murder.

Andrus Hambosky, a young Hungarian, with $10 as his mite to start life in the New World, arrived here in the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and was yesterday permited to land in the care of the Hungarian Society by the immigration officials. He did not at once take advantage of his liberty to leave the Barge Office, and was noticed lingering around in a seemingly despondent mood. At 4 P. M. he was found under a stairway on the ground floor of the building, with his throat gashed from ear to ear and his windpipe severed. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where his breathing was facilitated by the insertion of a rubber tube, but he died at 10 o'clock last night. The case was supposed to be one of attempt at suicide, attributed to melancholia resulting from homesickness, but the finding of a bit of pasteboard subsequently under the stairway where he was discovered leads to the suspicion of murder. Written in Hungarian on the card was a line which translated read: "He cut me because I would not lend him money in Castle Garden."

The police of the Second Precinct were put on the case when this note was found, but they failed last night to find any clue.

In a pocket of the dead man's clothes was found the card of Alexander Arnold of 19 Stuyvesant Street, a Hungarian painter. Mrs. Arnold said last night that Hambosky was a cabinetmaker at Esperges, Hungary. She visited there last year, and as he was out of work she told him that he should come here and they would assist him until he got a start. She said that he had a wife and three children at home, and a brother who is a priest.

Superintendent Knowl of the hospital said last night that the gash looked as though made by another person.

The card on which the writing was found was wet with blood, and the name signed to it was spelled Hrostovics Hambosky was the spelling on the immigrant records, and Mrs. Arnold said that it should be spelled Hambor.

LUDLOW ANSWERS CRITICS.

Says Reason El Reconcentrado Was Suppressed Was Because It Was an Obscene Publication.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The statements of Gen. Carlos Garcia recently published in the United States regarding the suppression of El Reconcentrado are strongly disapproved here by many leading Cubans, including Chief Justice Mendoza of the Supreme Court and Señor Desvernines, Secretary of Finance in the Advisory Cabinet of the Governor General, who say that Gen. Ludlow's action is universally approved by right-minded Cubans, and that the newspapers of all shades of opinion have heartily indorsed the course of the Military Governor in this respect.

Gen. Ludlow says it is absolutely untrue, as asserted in a New York newspaper, that any police difficulties or the attack by the Reconcentrado on Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, had anything to do with the suppression of the paper. His reasons were fully explained in his order, and have already been cabled. He repeats that the Reconcentrado was suppressed as an obscene publication. A newspaper of a similar character, says Gen. Ludlow, could not exist in the United States after its first issue, as the editorial office would be stoned and the editors subjected to rough treatment.

The general impression in Havana is that Gen. Ludlow's act is one of the most popular things he has done this year. The threats of Senor Ricardo Arnauto, the editor, to lodge a complaint with President McKinley only provoke ridicule here.

CUBAN EDITORS' CHARGES.

Alleged Grievances of Cervantes and Arnanto Against Gen. Ludlow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Col. A. Cervantes and Ricardo Arnanto, the editors of the suppressed Havana newspaper El Reconcentrado, arrived here to-night. They made known the nature of the charges against the administration in Havana, which they are to lay before the Secretary of War in support of a demand for an investigation. They claim to have witnesses and plenty of evidence. They charge that Gen. Ludlow has entirely subordinated the civil law to military power, and rules despotically.

According to them, Havana has a Horgan and Slattery case, in which the courts interfered without avail. Gen. Ludlow, they say, appointed as architect of the City of Havana a man named Arsearna, who was not an architect by profession. Arsearna made himself obnoxious to the citizens of Havana and the courts were applied to. The Belen Court issued an order forbidding Arsearna to use the title of architect. The order of the court was annulled by an order issued by Gen. Ludlow.

They assert that Gen. Ludlow has subsidized some of the newspapers of Havana by employing the editors and reporters in municipal departments. Nicolas Heredia, the editor of the Patria, holds two Government positions and draws two salaries, they say.

The charge that Manuel Martinez, who was employed as a police officer, and who in that capacity tortured suspected Cuban sympathizers to make them confess, has not been dismissed. It is charged that in at least one case, that of Ramon Huertha, who was suspected of being an accomplice of a gang of criminals, Martinez resorted to his former practices in order to make Huertha confess.

Ludlow's attack on the Reconcentrado, they allege, was first caused by the murder of Minnie Ross, an American woman. A man was suspected and arrested. The Reconcentrado worked up the case, and its reporters claim to have found clues which pointed to another person. They said so and attacked the Police Department.

They admit that their attacks were more violent than would be proper in an American paper, "because the language is more fiery," but assert that all the attacks upon the Administration were attacks upon it for official misdeeds, and not made on the authorities as private individuals.

They learned, they say, that they were to be arrested and concealed themselves. Subsequently Gen. Ludlow sent an emissary to them, promising that they would be safe if they returned to talk the subject over with him. Relying on this promise, they visited the General and were placed under arrest.

They say that Gen. Ludlow then compelled them to sign a paper promising not to write any more newspaper articles for any paper in Cuba, and that they signed this to escape two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

TO GUARD AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Brooklyn Transit Company Experimenting with Improved Equipment.

The frequency of trolley accidents in Brooklyn of late has led the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to make extra efforts to secure improved equipment in the way of car brakes and fenders. Several new kinds of fenders are being experimented with, and a dozen or more varying styles of brakes are being tried. The company will continue experimenting until a satisfactory fender and brake are found.

The number of trolley accidents in Brooklyn since the strike of motormen and conductors on July 16 has surpassed all records in that borough. Within a period of less than four weeks half a dozen people have been killed by the cars and more than two-score injured.

Secretary T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company denies that this unusual number of casualties has been due to so-called green motormen. The fact that so many accidents of this kind should occur immediately after the strike, he declares, is more coincidence than anything else.

Police Patrol Wagon in Collision.

While a patrol wagon, attached to the Gates Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, was returning from a fire at 332 Putnam Avenue at midnight, last night, it was struck, at the corner of Madison Street and Tompkins Avenue, by a car of the Tompkins Avenue Line. The wagon was overturned and Roundsman John Goodman and eight patrolmen, who were in it, were thrown to the ground. Three of the men were slightly injured, but none seriously.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New Motor Company of Buffalo, to manufacture and sell steam, air, gas, gasoline, and other motors, trolley bases, trolley heads, and trolley wheels; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Wilkinson, E. L. Pixley, and William M. Hoffman, Buffalo.

Angelica Telephone Company of Angelica, to connect Angelica with the villages of West Almond, Birdsall, and Short Tract; capital, $800. Directors—Fred R. and Lizzie Platt, Louis C. and Jennie D. Rice, Clarence L. and Josephine L. Lathrop, and Davis H. Richardson, Angelica.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Jessie Bartlett Davis Considering Offers for the Season.

JENNIE JOYCE TO ACT AGAIN

Will Probably Go to London in the Fall—Plans of Charles Coghlan—Mr. Herne's New Play.

Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis arrived in the city yesterday. She went to the Netherland Hotel, where she will remain for three weeks, during which time she will determine what she will do this season. Miss Davis said she had received two flattering offers from prominent managers in this city, and to this fact was principally due her visit to New York at this time. One of these offers is to star in a new opera to be written for her, and the other to become identified with one of the leading comic opera companies.

Miss Davis is accompanied by her niece, Miss Belle Bartlett, of whose soprano voice she speaks in glowing terms. During her stay here Miss Davis will try to place her niece with some one of the comic opera companies. "My separation from the Bostonians," concluded Miss Davis, "is purely for business reasons, and we part the best of friends."

JENNIE JOYCE'S FUTURE PLANS.

Young Daly's Wife Has Decided to Return to the Stage.

Jennie Joyce, who in private life is known as Mrs. Phil Daly, Jr., and against whom her husband has brought a suit for absolute divorce, has decided to resume her professional career on the stage, which she left when she was married to young Daly. Mrs. Daly said at the Sturtevant House last night:

"I have been placed in an unjust position. I can look the public in the face, as the charges brought against me by my husband are not true. As several flattering offers to go back on the stage have been made I can't help but look upon them favorably. Edmund Gerson, who was my manager a few years ago and who made a great success with me abroad when I appeared at the Alhambra in London, will in all probability look after my interests again.

"Another prominent manager has come forward and offered to star me in this country in a burlesque, and I have also had offers from theatrical agencies. Mr. Gerson, however, says he can put me in a pantomime in London in the Fall to play the leading boy part, and I will likely accept the position.

"My appearance in this country will be deferred until I am fully convinced that my unfortunate domestic affairs have blown over. I welcome the prospects of getting back to the stage."

MR. COGHLAN HARD AT WORK.

Will Have New Plays for Rose Coghlan and Himself.

Charles Coghlan will begin his season with a tour through this country, presenting "The Royal Box." Later he will produce a new adaptation of his own, details of which he does not care at this time to make public. Mr. Coghlan is at present at his home in Nova Scotia, where he is engaged in adapting a new play from Dumas for his sister, Rose Coghlan, to whom will be assigned a role he thinks particularly suited to her.

"Chien Pierre," whose untimely end at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last season caused Mr. Coghlan to shelve the play, will be revived in London next Spring with a somewhat modified plot. Mr. Coghlan anticipates a successful season for the piece there, and during his engagement in the English metropolis he will also present "The Royal Box."

Miss Coghlan will appear for twenty weeks at the beginning of the approaching season in "The White Heather." By the time she has finished that engagement Mr. Coghlan expects to have his Dumas play thoroughly rehearsed and ready for production.

JAMES A. HERNE'S NEW PLAY.

Liebler & Co. Will First Present "Sag Harbor" in Boston.

Arrangements have been completed by Liebler & Co. to first produce James A. Herne's new play, "Sag Harbor," at the Park Theatre, Boston, on Oct. 23, where it will run for an indefinite period. Mr. Herne will assume the leading rôle, that of a scallop fisherman of Long Island. The scenes will be laid in Sag Harbor, and the characters will all be types of the shoremen of the place. The story will be purely imaginary and will in no sense carfcature the town or its inhabitants. The production will later be presented in this city.

MANHATTAN THEATRE OPENING.

Willie Collier to Present "Mr. Smooth" Early Next Month.

Managers Brady & Ziegfeld yesterday arranged with Smyth & Rice to present Willie Collier in his own comedy, "Mr. Smooth," at the Manhattan Theatre, commencing Sept. 2. This piece was produced out of town last Spring, and will now have its first metropolitan hearing. It is in three acts, the first and third being located in New York and the second in Saratoga.

The run of "Mr. Smooth" will be followed by Brady & Ziegfeld's new production, "Papa's Wife," in which Miss Anna Held will make her appearance. Miss Held is now in Paris, where she has obtained some handsome costumes for this production. The American version of this play has been adapted and brought up to date by Harry B. Smith, and is based upon a musical comedy which was a very popular feature of Judic's répertoire.

MISS ADA REHAN'S FUTURE.

Speculation at to What the Actress Will Do This Season.

There is considerable speculation in the theatrical profession these days as to what arrangement Miss Ada Rehan will make for the season. Since the disbandment of the Daly Stock Company every prominent member of it has arranged his or her engagement for the coming season, and Miss Rehan's silence has caused much comment.

Richard Dorney, who was the manager of Daly's Theatre, said yesterday that he had been in telegraphic communication with Miss Rehan, who is in London, and thus far he is unable to say what she intends to do. Mr. Dorney was inclined to think that the actress was awaiting the disposition of the late manager's property in London before deciding upon her own plans.

Signor Salvini's Return to America.

No definite information has been received in this country regarding the reported return of Signor Tomaso Salvini to the American stage. It has been known, nevertheless, that the Italian actor has written letters to some of his friends here that he would like to visit this country again for a starring tour accompanied by his son, Gustavo Salvini, who has made a great success abroad.

WANTED AN IMMEDIATE DIVORCE

A man and a woman entered the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at midnight last night and asked to see the Judge. Sergt. Carson, who was behind the desk, asked them what they wanted.

The man spoke up and said: "My name is Weigand. This is my wife. We live in a fashionable boarding house at 5 West Thirtieth Street. I am a personal friend of the Prince of Wales and want to be divorced from this woman. We have been married ten months.

The woman interrupted long enough to say: "Yes, and in that ten months you have spent $10,000 of my money."

Weigand replied: "It was not your money. It was mine."

An argument followed, and both parties pleaded to the Sergeant to divorce them there and then.

Captain Price entered the door at this time, and to him Weigand made another plea to be divorced. The Captain told them that he could do nothing and referred them to Court.

The couple left the station house together, the woman saying, just before they went out, that her husband had gone out fishing with a number of his friends in a Harlem Boat Club, and had caught fourteen crabs, which he brought home and ate himself, refusing to give her one.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Spencer of the Southern Railway Says that the Voting Trust Will Not Be Dissolved.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, denied yesterday that his tour abroad had any connection with business relating to the system of railroad lines in the South under his direction. Mr. Spencer declined to discuss the recent affiliation of the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests and its probable effect upon the Southern Railway, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the guiding spirit, saying that all he knew about it was what he had seen in the newspapers, and declaring that, so far as he was advised, the traffic arrangements existing between the Southern Railway and the Pennsylvania, which had always been close, would continue as they are now.

It is known that by the terms of the voting trust agreement under which the Morgan interests operate the Southern Railway it was provided that if on July 1, 1899, the company should have paid a 5 per cent. cash dividend in one year on its preferred stock, amounting to nearly $60,000,000, the voting trust should have been dissolved and the stock of the company should have been delivered to its owners. The voting trust further stipulated that if such dividend should not be paid on July 1 the trust should continue until such dividend is paid, the trustees at their discretion, however, having the right to terminate the agreement at any time. The trustees are J. P. Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker, all of New York.

When questioned on this point, Mr. Spencer said that there had been no change whatever; that the 5 per cent. dividend on preferred stock had not been paid July 1 and that the voting trust had not, and would not, so far as he knew, be dissolved.

"None of these things entered into the purpose of my trip to Europe," said Mr. Spencer. "I simply went for a vacation and left business behind."

Mr. Spencer said he had visited the site of the Paris Exposition, and declared that, in his opinion, the American railways would find it an excellent place to set forth the resources of this country. The proposal of some of the American railway systems to place exhibits there jointly was brought to his attention, and he said it was a matter well worth considering.

MORE D., L. & W. RESIGNATIONS.

General Freight Agent Hicks and Charles D. Newton Out.

General Freight Agent Hicks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who has resigned, will be succeeded by P. J. Flinn of Omaha, who, as already announced, was recently asked by General Traffic Manager Caldwell to accept the position. It is expected that Mr. Flinn will take charge of the freight department within a few days.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Charles D. Newton was requested by Mr. Caldwell to forward his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1, and he did so at once. He will quit the office as soon as he receives notification that his resignation is accepted.

Mr. Newton served under former General Passenger Agent W. F. Holwill for many years. When the new management dispensed with Mr. Holwill's services he was the only employe retained in the office. He made a demand upon the new General Passenger Agent, T. W. Lee, to either sign a contract binding the company to retain him or accept his resignation. Mr. Newton suspected that he was being retained until the new clerks became familiar with the work of the office.

Boston and Albany Railroad Earnings.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Boston and Albany Railroad reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1899, show a surplus of $657,832, as against $592,793 for the corresponding quarter last year. The surplus for the year ended June 30, 1899, was $231,393, $30,588 for last year.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—There were two falls in the jumping race to-day—Brazil, who had the mount on Horseplay seeming badly hurt when his animal fell, and Brown was stepped on by Wild Heather, which stumbled over the first jump. A stable boy mounted and rode Horseplay out for third money.

The bay colt Approval, three years old, was sold to Frank E. Taylor by J. Madden for $15,000. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Kilt, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, first; Belle of Troy, 102, (H. Evans,) 7 to 1, second; High Jinks, 102, (Burns,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Diminutive, Our Breezy, Princess Margaret, Ostra, Lady Harriet, Primavera, and Curfew also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. McMeekin, 110 pounds, (Maher,) 2 to 1, first; Prestidigitator, 110, (Simms,) 2 to 1, second; May Jane, 107, (W. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅓. Lady Contrary, Sidney Lucas, and Strathmaker also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Sanders, 114 pounds, (Maher,) 11 to 10, first; Swiftcas, 114, (Turner,) even, second; Buela, 107, (Clawson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:40¼. Handpress also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Blueaway, 111 pounds, (Maher,) even, first; Meadowthorpe, 111, (Burns,) 3½ to 1, second; Dan Rice, 111, (Clawson,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:48¼. Premier and Charlie Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, long course. Burnap, 150 pounds, (Southwood,) 8 to 5, first; Red Hackle, 146, (Sprague,) 6 to 5, second; Horseplay, 135, (——,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—6:09½. Wild Heather also started.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Bold Knight, 107 pounds; Oread, Barney F., Post Haste, 105; Tar Hill, 101; The Rush, 99; Creeper, 95; Clales, 93; Pirate J., 88.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Myth, 108 pounds; Onomastus, 104; Martti, 101; Hurricane, 98; Leando, Alpen, 94; Beana, 86.

THIRD RACE.—The Lemp Handicap. Five furlongs. Maribet, 126 pounds; Bramble Rose, Matchim, 113; Mr. Jersey, 110; West Baden, 109; Scotchman, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Tragedian, 109 pounds; The Bachelor, 106; Azucena, 104; Adolph Spreckles, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Ben Hadad, 113 pounds; The Dauphin, 110; Midlight, 108; Meehanus, Athamas, Judge Wardell, 107; Rideau, Chappaqua, 104; Weller, 98; Frohman, 99; Sister Alice, 97; Dolly Welthoff, 94; Winepress, 93.

HARNESS RACING AT FORT ERIE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Summary of to-day's races at the Fort Erie track:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500. (Three heats on Tuesday.)

George Carney, b. g., by William H. Cassidy, (Lockwood)	2	1	1	2	1
Venus 2d, b. m., by Cupid, (McHenry)	1	9	9	1	8
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	7	2	2	8	2
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	6	8	3	5	3
Letah S., br. m., (Brigham)	5	5	7	3	7
Millard Saunders, b. g., (Merrifield)	3	4	8	7	5
Viola, b. m., (Starr)	9	8	6	9	4
Nell Gwynne, gr. m., (Hurd)	8	6	4	4	4
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	4	7	5	6	6

Time—2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:14¾; 2:12½; 2:13¾.

2:10 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Dare Devil, blk. h., by Mambrino, (Geers)	6	1	1	2	4
Gayton, b. h., by Allerton, (McHenry)	5	2	2	1	1
Caracalla, b. m., by Patron, (Snow)	1	3	5	5	2
Bouncer, b. m., (Starr)	4	5	3	3	2
Oakland Baron, br. h., (Walker)	3	4	6	4	3
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	2	6	4	dis.	

Time—2:10¼; 2:09½; 2:10¾; 2:10¼; 2:11¼; 2:12.

2:09 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Hal B., b. h., by Hal Dillard, (Snow)	1	1	1		
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	3	2	2		
Passing Belle, b. m., (Burch)	2	3	5		
Exploit, gr. h., (McCarthy)	6	7	3		
Bessie Leach, br. m., (Burdick)	5	5	4		
Hallena Duplex, b. m., (Demarest)	7	4	7		
Ace, b. h., (Rae)	5	6	6		

Time—2:07¼; 2:08; 2:08½.

Free-for-all Trot.—Purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1		
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson)	3	2	2		
Bingen, br. h., (Starr)	2	3	4		
Directum Kelly, b. h., (Kelly)	4	4	3		

Time—2:08; 2:06½; 2:10¾.

Jockey Martin Wins Race in England.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At the second day of the Kempton Park August meeting to-day, "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, finished first on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Landrail in the race for the Sunbury Handicap Plate. Lord Ellesmere's Ultimatum was second, and Mr. Oswald's Barnhourrie third.

Says He Turned the Other Cheek.

According to his counsel, Philip Greenwald, a Brooklyn saloon keeper, who is being sued for a separation by his wife, Gussie, is a marvel of patience and forbearance.

Mrs. Greenwald yesterday applied to Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, for $5 a week alimony. After setting forth the countless alleged trials his client had suffered at the hands of his wife and her mother, Greenwald's counsel told of an encounter between husband and wife on the street. Mrs. Greenwald, he said, slapped her husband on the left cheek, but he obeyed the Scriptural injunction and turned the right cheek, which she promptly treated as she had done the left. Justice Lambert reserved decision.

MONTREAL CYCLING TOURNEY.

One-Mile Amateur Championship of the World Won by T. Summersgill of England.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The world's cycle championship meet of the International Cyclists' Union, under the auspices of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, opened to-day on the Queen's Park track. The summaries:

One-Mile Novice.—Final Heat—Bert Dennison, Toronto, won; J. Moore, Montreal, second; Byron Brown, Charlottetown, third. Time—2:31.

One-Mile Amateur Championship of the World.—Final Heat—T. Summersgill, England, won; Earl Peabody, Chicago, second; John Caldow, Scotland, third. Time—5:46 2-5.

Half Mile.—Final Heat—Won by C. R. McCarthy, St. Louis; Major Taylor second, Nat. Butler third. Time—1:00 1-5.

Half-Mile Amateur.—Final Heat—Won by L. Wilson, Pittsburg; J. Drury, Montreal, second; B. Goodson, Australia, third. Time—1:08.

Two-Mile Professional Tandem.—Final Heat—Won by Butler brothers; Charles McCarthy and J. B. Bowler second, Major Taylor and J. J. Casey third. Time—3:47 3-5.

TO PLAY GOLF FOR CUPS.

Newport Club's Tournament for Members Opens Aug. 29.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The Governors of the Golf Club, R. I. Gammell, John Bolt, Victor Sorchan, George Peabody Wetmore, and Arthur T. Kemp, are at work on the tournament which the club will hold beginning on Aug. 29, and extending through the first week in September.

The tournament, which is for the club members, will be for the various cups, including that offered by the Count of Turin to be contested for each year, and which was played for and won for the first time last Summer by Foxhall Keene. Besides the Turin Cup, the President of the club, Buchanan Winthrop, offers one for a handicap match limited to members of the Newport Golf Club. Winthrop Rutherfurd offers a cup for an open match for the club members. The Governors are to offer a cup, as will several others.

The ladies' golf matches, to be played every Tuesday, have begun. The first match was played on Tuesday in two classes. In Class A Miss Anna Sands won by a score of 104, defeating Mrs. W. Barton Hopkinson, Miss Bryce, and Miss Busk. In Class B Miss Marie Winthrop carried off the honors with a score of 114, playing with Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Barger, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

NEWPORT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Over Sixty Players Already Entered for Coming Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—Tennis still reigns supreme at the Casino, and the courts are continually in use during the entire forenoon and for a goodly portion of the afternoon.

The approaching of the tennis tournament is evident on all sides. The interscholastic tennis tournament will probably be started during the third day of the regular tournament next week, bringing the playing up to Thursday. The college cracks who will enter include Wright of Harvard, Thompson of Princeton, and Grant of Columbia, and probably one or two others. The championship doubles between Davis and Ward and Sheldon and Ware have been set definitely for Tuesday next.

The players who will enter the tournament are expected for practice at the Casino Friday of this week, and the courts are in the best condition in the history of the Casino. From the grand stand hereafter the patrons can witness playing in three courts without leaving their seats, that on the champion courts and on the two single courts recently placed from north and south to east and west.

Over sixty entires have already been made, and some of the old-time players will again be seen on the courts. Among them will be Foote and Huntington and ex-Champions Campbell and Wrenn. So far as known, the Newport entries include William Post, Jr., Payne Whitney, and Henry Clews, Jr., of the Casino Tennis Club. Dr. Wright, Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association, will arrive to-morrow and the drawings will be made at the Casino on Friday.

SORRENTO TENNIS GAMES.

Four Visiting Players Left to Contest in Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 9.—The second day's play in the Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament to-day reduced the championship struggle to the four visiting players, all of the weaker players having been weeded out.

The semi-final round will be played to-morrow, when the two New Yorkers will repeat their efforts of last week at the Wentworth tournament to get together once more in the finals. Fischer meets Bond, the Western expert, and is expected to win easily, while Paret will meet Davidson, the Southern champion, with about even chances for success. The finals in both events are scheduled for Friday, and the challenge match in singles between the winner and the champion, Hackett, for Saturday. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. C. Davidson beat E. G. Thatcher, 6—1, 7—5.

First Round.—E. P. Fischer beat A. R. Thatcher, 6—2, 6—1; W. S. Bond beat A. S. Black, 6—2, 9—7; J. C. Davidson beat G. A. Cochran, 6—0, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat P. W. Whittemore, 6—3, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat J. W. Rodgers and A. A. Capelle, Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—A. R. Thatcher beat P. W. Whittemore, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1; E. G. Thatcher beat S. M. Isaacs, 8—6, 6—3.

Walter Badly Beaten by a Policeman.

Benjamin Weaver, a waiter in a Coney Island restaurant, was badly beaten and then arrested by Special Policeman George Walsh of the Coney Island Precinct last night.

When Capt. Kenny heard the stories told by both men, he ordered Walsh locked up and summoned Dr. Cochran of the Coney Island Emergency Hospital to attend Weaver. Dr. Cochran found Weaver suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries, and sent him to Flatbush Hospital, where it was said that his skull was probably fractured. Walsh will be arraigned this morning before Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Station.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 13,

will contain, among other features, the following:

Full-page portrait of Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York.

Page of portraits of President McKinley at the Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point.

Photographs of the Kwakiutl Indians of British Columbia.

Photographs of Cristobal Colon Cemetery at Havana, including view of the spot where the victims of the Maine disaster are buried.

Illustrated article on the automobile.

Page of snap-shots of Brighton Beach.

Review of the memoirs of Sergt. Bourogne, an officer in Napoleon's army.

Photographs taken at Long Branch.

A short story written by Leonard Outram, entitled "The One-Thousand-Dollar Bill."

Picture of the Shamrock.

Portraits of Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates, the new Paymaster General of the Army, and Benjamin L. Richards, the new President of the American Whist League.

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TWELVE PAGES.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

"Beware of England when she grows polite," somewhere remarks Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING. And certainly the time gives it proof. The Queen's speech, as everybody knew it would do, contains a careful understatement of the British case against the Boers. But the words of it are worth weighing, because they have been well weighed. Here they are:

> I have received a petition from a considerable number of my subjects residing in the South African Republic praying my assistance to obtain a removal of grievances and disabilities of which they complain. The position of my subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the principle of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa. Negotiations on this subject with the Government of the South African Republic have been entered into and are still proceeding.

Without doubt this is a weighty understatement of the British case. It is a very good thing, nationally, that it should be generally understood of a nation that, when affairs grow serious and ugly, it should say, thus weightily, less than it means. We have to own that our own State Department, continuous and creditable as its tradition has been, has never caught this particular rhetorical trick, and that, from the earliest records, the eagle has been accustomed to scream instead of cooing, whenever he was particularly wrought up, and was just upon the edge of turning himself loose with beak and claw. Our Secretaries of State, nearly all of them, with the conspicuous exception of Mr. SEWARD, might advantageously have gone to school, for this particular purpose, in the British Foreign Office.

In a Queen's speech, perhaps particularly in a Queen's speech when Lord SALISBURY is Prime Minister, we expect this understatement, this mild expression of the feelings of an exasperated nation. But what President KRUEGER and his Boers ought to take particular notice of is the fact that Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the "American" politician of British politics, is also subdued to what he works in, and that the more the situation in the Transvaal seems to become alarming and exciting the more he in his turn lowers his voice. Lord SALISBURY himself could scarcely have made a statement of the situation in South Africa at once more grave and more moderate than that which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made, when he said yesterday in the House of Commons:

> We recognize the grievances of the Outlanders, and we have said that these grievances are not merely themselves a serious cause for interposition, but are a source of danger to the whole of South Africa. We say our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress the grievances or give consideration to requests hitherto put in the most moderate language of a suzerain Power. We say that this state of things cannot be tolerated. We have put our hands to the plow and we will not draw back. With that statement I propose to rest content.

Without any doubt, such talk as this "means business," and the sooner "Oom PAUL" and his Boers recognize that fact the less friction there will be in the inevitable transformation of the South African Republic. That transformation was bound to come from the very moment when gold was discovered in the Transvaal. Without that discovery the Boers might have gone on for half a century, possibly even for a century, in their simple, pastoral, patriarchal ways. But as soon as that happened, it became evident to the intelligent among the Boers, as it was evident to the intelligent everywhere beyond their borders, that it was impossible that the territory over which they nomadically roamed should continue to be inhabited by a "peculiar people." The very fact that diamonds and gold were among their possessions opened their territory to the cupidity of mankind, made it necessary for them to do as other people do. There was no escape from conformity, and assimilation but once more to "inspann and trek." But they were at the end of their resources. They had settled in the most remote and unfrequented region which South Africa or even the modern world affords. And even there, under the incentive of the discovery of precious stones and metals in their land, even in their remote solitude, they were pursued, and have at last been caught up with, by the "Zeit-Geist." The time has come when they simply must do as other people do, when they must yield or die.

Doubtless President KRUEGER recognizes this. There is a possibility that he is the only man in the South African Republic who does recognize it. It is frightful to think of what might happen if this now venerable man were taken away, and the councils of his State were inherited by such Dutchmen of the seventeenth century as, in the seventeenth century, used to preside over the destinies of this Island of Manhattan. It is quite true that the present successors of those Dutchmen in the rule of this island are not their superiors in intelligence, and are far from being their equals in integrity. But then we all have to recognize that the Government of New York, which happens to be presided over by a man of Dutch descent, is an anomaly and solecism. The question is whether there is enough of intelligence in the South African Republic, outside of President KRUEGER, to recognize that the whole social and political theory upon which their State is founded is anachronistic, irrelevant, obsolete, that "it will not do." If so, there is hope that the situation may be lubricated and adjusted, with the minimum of friction. If not, we really shudder to think what is sure to happen to those well-meaning and much-belated Boers.

CRITICISM AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Undoubtedly a college professor is a qualified critic of National policy, but anybody who reads, without assenting to, Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN'S criticisms of the Administration's policy in the Philippines must perceive that they are uttered without the sobering sense of responsibility. At an anti-imperialistic meeting in Chicago the other night Prof. LAUGHLIN proposed this simple method of relief from the burdens of war and all our troubles in the East:

> Why do we not grant independence to the Filipinos under our protection (as we have to the Cubans)? The moment that is done, the war will end. The country will be extricated from all its embarrassments, and our brave army will be saved from decimating disease in a deadly climate. How I wish, in all kindness of heart, and with successful persuasion, we might preach that policy to the White House, and ask in the name of a Christian Nation for its adoption.

An audience that had had its emotions sufficiently stirred by the professor's denunciation of the immorality of our proceedings in the Philippines, and that was quite incapable of thinking out the details of the policy which he advocates or of picturing forth its certain consequences, would at once and enthusiastically applaud the suggestion that we grant independence to the Filipinos. But suppose the professor should sit down for a half hour's candid talk with the President or with Secretary ROOT about the advantages, moral and political, of his plan. We may be sure that no matter how deeply his moral sentiments are stirred in behalf of AGUINALDO, his highly trained mind would not fail to comprehend the weight and seriousness of the objections which would be urged against giving that vain and ill-balanced Filipino the freedom of Luzon and its companion islands, to have, to hold, and to work his will upon, without other restraint than could be offered by our "protection." "The war will end," says the professor, the moment that is done. On the contrary, the war would begin, and without hope of ending, the moment we entered into an arrangement so absurdly impossible. There may be Filipinos with whom we could live upon terms so nearly approaching equality as those suggested by Prof. LAUGHLIN, but AGUINALDO is not one of them. With that light-headed cutthroat and treacherous faction leader there is only one possible relation for us, and that is the relation of absolute control.

A refusal to recognize and admit the facts about the Filipino character and fitness, or want of fitness, for self-government is the basis of most of the wholly wild and irrational talk about giving these islanders their freedom. The open-minded reader of newspaper and official reports and the more deliberate writings of impartial observers who have recorded their impressions of the natives in review articles and books cannot fail to condemn such a policy as Prof. LAUGHLIN commends as altogether visionary and impossible. There is now only the excuse of prejudice for the fault of ignorance about the Filipinos. Yet men like Prof. LAUGHLIN have allowed their sympathies or their feeling of reverence for inapposite tradition to becloud their judgment to a degree that deprives their criticism of the National policy of all value and certainly of all authority.

Witness this further specimen of anti-imperialistic reasoning from the professor's speech:

> It is tricky and unfair to plunge us into a policy of expansion, except after a full and fair discussion in a National campaign. If we really desire expansion, then every argument in favor of taking the Philippines applies with much more strength to taking Canada and Mexico. Grant that, under international law of monarchial nations, we have a legal right to be there. Is that any reason for our violation of every maxim of common sense and morals? Why sink forever hundreds of millions of dollars in the Philippines, when we know that the people can never in centuries be assimilated into an Anglo-Saxon state; that the land can never be colonized by a white race successfully?

Maxims of "common sense and morals" occupy so large a place in the thoughts of anti-imperialists that they give no thought at all to National duty and obligation and refuse to comprehend the true interests of the people for whose welfare they are so solicitous.

EXPENSIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The salary of a City Magistrate in this borough is $7,000. A man with the ability to earn $7,000 in any private calling would in general serve the city most acceptably in the office of City Magistrate. It is not so much profound learning in the law and long experience at the bar that are demanded for the performance of the duties of City Magistrate as good judgment and sound common sense. With that equipment, a natural love of justice, and some understanding of human nature, a City Magistrate should be able to harmonize countless differences that, treated with less discretion, would develop litigations, vexatious for the litigants and costly for the city; he would promote peaceful settlements of neighborhood, family, and individual quarrels; secure reparation for injuries, and discourage a resort to the courts for trivial causes. Such a Magistrate would earn every penny of his salary.

Unfortunately, there are some City Magistrates now on the bench who not only do not earn their salaries by a wise disposition of the cases that come before them, but put the city to needless expense by their ignorance and want of judgment. We have in mind a Magistrate of this kind before whom a very much excited Italian was brought the other day by two policemen who had arrested him as he was engaged in what is known in the remote West as "shooting up the town." He had leaped or fallen from his window, and with a revolver in his hand ran through the street yelling, shooting, and gesticulating in a way that would have led the casual observer to say at once that the fellow was either drunk or crazy. He was not drunk. It did not occur to the City Magistrate before whom he was haled that he might be insane. He was accordingly held for the Grand Jury on a charge of felonious assault, although why that charge should have been made instead of high treason, forgery, or kidnapping is a matter of pure speculation. An indictment was found. Then the matter came before a Judge of General Sessions who is possessed of a good deal of common sense. He promptly ordered an inquiry to be made into the man's sanity. The commission found him unquestionably insane. He will now be sent to Matteawan, and if he should ever become sane enough to be tried, the old indictment may be hunted up and a trial had.

The proceeding thus far has cost the city something like $1,500. If the City Magistrate before whom he was brought in the first instance had sent him to the insane ward at Bellevue the question of his sanity would have been passed upon by the visiting physicians without cost to the city, the time and money spent in finding an unnecessary indictment would have been saved, and the Italian, should his sanity be regained, would have suffered no other injury to reputation than his temporary aberration.

This may be looked upon as a small matter. It is not small, because it is one of many cases where cost accrues and injury is done through the presence on the bench of City Magistrates who are incompetent for their work. The custom of appointing district leaders and needy politicians to these Judgeships is commonly looked on as impudent and scandalous, but is accepted and tolerated as one of Tammany's practices. The abuse of the appointing power is really a more serious matter than it seems. The raising of a numskull to the bench of even an inferior court ought to be considered a just cause of impeachment.

"GIVE US A REST."

At a watering place third as to rank in point of size and fashion one finds the Summer residents as much slaves of their engagement books as in Winter at their city homes. Insensibly the round of visits, luncheons, dinners, and receptions has increased until the burden of them has so gained ground that a business man merely finds the change of scene a change of business. He comes back from his two or three days on his week of vacation with a feeling, of a Monday or Tuesday morning, that at least he can obtain rest in town, where he can go to his club or not, just as he pleases, can get the right amount of sleep or not as he may choose, can read a good novel, if such a thing comes along without fear of constant interruptions, and need not pass hours in fabricating talk for the benefit of people who can not be amused, and if they could, would not be worth the effort.

Is it the lively air of North America or something peculiar in the American mixture that makes people turn the period of rest into one of toil? For it is toil to be held to one or several engagements every day. The man unwary enough to buy or hire a house in one of these places may look forward with fond anticipations to a hammock on a shady porch, or a quiet corner of a long dock where the tautog are still in the habit of nibbling, or a spot for pensiveness and lethargy in a grove of pines. But at the station he is met with the announcement of a big dinner to be eaten in the company of comparative strangers, and finds at home a list of engagements made for him, with the kindest intentions in the world, which effectually drive into the background of his consciousness every dream of relaxation and rest. He is expected to admire golf and at least pretend to play, though it may be that he thinks in his inmost soul that such a game could only have been evolved by a Scot without imagination or digestion, fed on haggis and Calvinism, who hated fun and his fellow-men as only a Scotsman can, a game taken up and pushed by cynics who pretend to like loneliness because they cannot always be making their neighbors uncomfortable, and when they return from their Caledonian joys revenge themselves for their enforced silence by talking people's heads off about golf.

The situation as it appears at our watering places is created by the women, who feel the necessity for having neighbors, but when they have them, cannot suppress the instinct to outshine them. That is why the real estate interest flourishes at and near such Summer gatherings, although the season is a short one; that is why there is rivalry in the costliness of villas and horses, of costumes and liveries, nay, at some watering places, they do say of diamonds worn with barbaric insolence in the face of the sun! Women dislike solitude in the first place, and are afraid of lonely places in the second. Few of them care much for nature; it is, therefore, natural enough that the tendency of the great majority of families should be toward a continuation in Summer of the same life they have led in Winter, with some superficial changes as to clothes. They care little or nothing for literature, art, music, or nature; they have no resources within themselves; their pleasures must come from outside, and be governed by the latest fashion, like their taste in dress.

What is difficult to understand is the indifference of the Summer people to repetitions of the same daily existence. Is it lack of imagination that makes them callous to the weary round pursued in Summer as in Winter? They are ready enough to denounce a sameness of theme in their clergyman, their theatres, their daily papers. Why do they not begin reform at home, and live comfortably, instead of running with the hare of society and hunting with the hounds of business? They allow the restless, brainless bores of this world to arrange their lives for them, instead of avoiding the places where these congregate, and pitching their tents so far away from the social Philistine that he can trouble them only by the exercise of a perseverance foreign to his kind.

It would be invidious to name the pleasant spots within a radius of a couple of hundred miles from New York which have been practically ruined, for those who desire to rest in Summer, by good people gone wrong, that is to say, people of a fair amount of intelligence who have allowed the ambitious and the restless and mere vulgar pushers to invade the quiet of such villages as they have chosen for a Summer's rest. The signs are unmistakable. After the red spot of the golfer's blazer come the high-stepping nags and the tall drag. Then young men in evening dress are seen by the light of the western sun, escorting ladies whose bare shoulders are scarcely hidden by white light scarves; that means formal dinners lasting two hours at least. Next come tandems and four-in-hands, "pink" teas, and "diners parés," hops, and your full-blown ball. All very delightful, all very proper in their right places. But how inane to repeat in Summer the old round of Winter! Nature has set apart the seasons for us. Where in the world is the Winter so arctic; the Summer so torrid? Why not follow her hint and try how different habits, ideas, and clothes can be made in Summer from what they are in Winter?

EMBELLISHING THE CITY.

Almost every day, certainly once a week, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the artists of New York were powerful enough, organized enough, and determined enough, to get into the charter that provision which provides for a Municipal Art Commission. Every artist or art lover who helped to get that provision in the charter is entitled to congratulate himself, and to be congratulated by his friends. What would have happened, without such a provision, to all schemes of municipal embellishment we may well see from the Horganization and Slatterification of such schemes of municipal embellishment as were not provided for beforehand, and were not expressly subjected to the review of this commission.

The Mayor appointed a very good commission; an achievement which may be attenuated by the fact that according to the charter and the subsequent proceedings had thereunder, he could not have appointed a very bad one. The Art Commission is, naturally, considering the pressure of bad architects, sculptors, and painters upon the municipality, an instrument of more force for resisting evil than for doing good.

But, just at this moment, we have no doubt that the Art Commission has been forceful for positive good. It has authorized the erection, at the intersection of Morningside Park and Manhattan Avenue, of a replica of the monument of "France and America," or WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, by BARTHOLDI, which Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER presented to the City of Paris, and which Mr. CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS has gone to the expense of reproducing for the City of New York.

Without doubt the "international" idea involved is very fine. That the artistic work is a worthy embodiment of the idea is guaranteed to us not only by the reputation of the sculptor, and by the solicitude of the original donor not to be represented in the city of his frequent sojournings by an unworthy work, but also by the well-known fact that the City of Paris does not allow inartistic monuments to be set up in its public places. Everybody who knows the ground selected for the reproduction of the monument in New York knows that the point selected for this monument really clamors for a public monument of some kind. And those who do not know this of their own knowledge will willingly accept the favorable verdict on the monument and the site of the Municipal Art Commission. It seems to us that everybody concerned —Mr. BARTHOLDI, Mr. PULITZER, Mr. ROUSS—is very much to be congratulated upon the embellishment of New York by a worthy and expressive public monument.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While it is easy enough to understand why and what objection would be made to "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" by the more elderly officials of a Methodist Sunday school in Crawfordsville, Ind., yet one cannot help regretting that those worthy individuals could not have exercised their undoubted right to remove the tale from their library without at the same time making themselves ridiculous by absurd denunciations of its slang and its "profanity." Whether Mr. KIPLING'S story of Jakin and Piggy Lew, and how those unrefined youngsters saved a regiment of British soldiers from the uttermost of utter disgrace, would or would not be dangerous reading for the average American babe is a question which persons with much leisure on their hands may find it profitable to debate. For ourselves, we should be inclined to decide off-hand that said babe would not add appreciably to his knowledge either of slang or profanity by perusal of the story, and that all his attention would be concentrated on its lessons of heroism and patriotism. Be that as it may, and admitting, or rather not denying, that "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" is of a nature to edify only adult readers, the Crawfordsvillians might still have expurgated their precious library in a more seemly fashion. That one of them who drew up a list of all the rough, bad words in the tale incurred, toward the youth whom he presumably wishes to protect from evil, a weight of responsibility much heavier than Mr. KIPLING'S, for he called attention to an element of the story which the author kept in strict and proper subordination to its high and noble purpose. This is poor business, mean business, nasty business, and the Crawfordsville Methodists will be undeservedly lucky if civilized people in other parts of the world are content merely with laughing at them.

—Politics or patriotism, it's a little difficult to tell which, has inspired one of England's military magnates to make an attack at once fierce and amusing on that valuable but far from exciting compilation, Lord BRASSEY'S "Naval Annual." Speaking at a Primrose League fête the other evening, Gen. Sir GEORGE WILLIS, who was formerly in command of the Portsmouth district, called that large and hitherto always respected mass of facts and figures "one of the most detrimental books to the empire that was ever written," and proceeded to denounce it and its author with almost frantic vigor. The "Naval Annual," he said, gave the construction of every ship in the British Navy. That was bad enough, he thought, but the wicked volume also revealed the most secret details pertaining to the forts at Spithead and other coast defenses—details which could never have been known to an enemy if they had not been printed and depicted in Lord BRASSEY'S book. Why the Government had allowed the work to be published the General said he could not imagine, for though himself fairly well acquainted from close observation with the fortifications around Portsmouth, this widely circulated instructor had given even him new information about the weak points of England's greatest naval station. In conclusion, the General declared that if the annual was concocted from facts obtained while its author was Secretary to the Admiralty it constituted a grave breach of faith. As might have been expected, this assault on a book that is little less than a national institution has created something of a sensation in England, and opinions as to its motive are much divided. Lord BRASSEY asserts that the accusation that he has betrayed naval secrets is without foundation, and he denounces Gen. WILLIS'S speech as a mere piece of party vituperation, intended to decrease the chances of the younger BRASSEY to represent Christchurch in Parliament. This, whether true or not, throws some light on the question of the relative lengths to which the politicians of England and America will carry party hostility.

—By giving timely warning of the hurricane which is now sweeping up the Caribbean Sea the Weather Bureau has probably saved enough property, to say nothing about lives, to pay for at least half a century the expense incurred in establishing observation stations throughout the West Indies. In these days of steam navigation, to know when one of these whirling storms is coming, and the path it is traveling, is to be able to avoid it with almost absolute certainty. The worst of them are of small area, and though their origin is still a matter of rather unsatisfactory theorizing, their laws of motion are thoroughly understood. The hurricane is a creature of invariable habit. Always turning the same way and moving along a course curved with mathematical accuracy, it is terrible only when it can catch you unawares. Provided he has plenty of sea room, the modern Captain regards tempests of this character with comparative indifference, and, thanks to our new service, he now will get full information at the time when he needs it most; that is, when in port. The supplying of such warnings is most legitimate and admirable work for any Government, and it is very pleasant to remember that the benefits thus conferred by ours are bestowed free upon the commerce of every nation which has any dealings with us. In this way, at least, "entangling alliances" to which nobody will object can be formed.

—There is usually much trouble in comprehending the figures by which discoverers of perpetual motion prove that their machines will run forever, but there has arisen a genius in Kansas City whose computations are as clear as they are convincing, and to whom nobody can hesitate to give the credit of having solved at last the problem which has stumped so many great minds. He is not yet quite ready to show his engine in actual operation, but that is a small and immaterial detail, easy to ignore for the week or two more required to bring the machine to perfection. The all-important thing is the principle, and that the Kansas City man puts within the reach of the humblest comprehension. "Here is the whole idea," he says. "I just wind her up and she keeps on going." Could anything be simpler? Yes, the following bit of Kansas City mathematics, which we also quote from this great inventor: "You see, there is a net force of twelve pounds and a spare force of four and one-half pounds. This is increased four times in forty-nine pounds, and the four and one-half pounds so increases the force of the forty-nine pounds that the average is sustained throughout the forty-nine pounds, which so increases the force of the four and one-half pounds that the wheels continue to go round." Even "Christian Science" can show nothing in its sacred books quite so lucid as that.

—By coming over in tow the Shamrock does nothing but what is perfectly legitimate, but she does make it impossible to compare her seagoing qualities with those of her predecessors, and that would have been interesting, even if it would not have been particularly important or instructive. Perhaps it is just as well, however, that the last trace of the practical and useful should be thus removed from these contests. The hunters and defenders of the America's Cup are simply racers, now, and the pretense that they are something more might as well be given up at one time as another.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S POWERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About two weeks ago, when away from home, I noticed in your columns a communication from Alice Stone Blackwell, entitled "Queen Victoria and Women." In this article she attempts to show that a statement made by "A Horrid Man" in a letter to THE TIMES that "she (Victoria) has literally nothing to do with the Government of the British possessions except to act as a most respectable figurehead," is a gross overstatement. Alice Stone Blackwell says: "Victoria, for instance, has the legal right of an absolute veto, not only over all legislation enacted by the British Parliament, but over all enacted by the colonial Legislatures. This power is very rarely used by British sovereigns, but Victoria used it a few months ago by withholding her signature from a bill passed in Jamaica lowering the age of protection for girls." It is true that Victoria has the legal right of an absolute veto, but it is also just as true that it is a right only in name. It is certainly unique to say that "this power is very rarely used by British sovereigns," in view of the fact that it has not been exercised for over 200 years, and that during that time seven sovereigns have been on the British throne! The case quoted, where Victoria withheld her signature from a bill passed in Jamaica lowering the age of consent for girls, proves nothing. This bill was not passed by Parliament, and hence Queen Victoria's dissent from the bill would be no opposition to Parliament. Furthermore, there is no reason to doubt that Victoria declined to sign the bill, because she was so advised by the Prime Minister.

Macaulay, writing in 1828, commenting on the English revolution, says: "It was not stipulated that the King should give up his negative on acts of Parliament. The Commons, however, had shown a disposition to exact this concession. * * * Now, this article (i. e., the withdrawal from the King of his right of veto) has been as completely carried into effect by the revolution as if it had been formally inserted in the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement. * * * Much importance should not attach to a prerogative which has not been exercised for 130 years, which probably will never be exercised again, and which can scarcely in any conceivable case be exercised for a salutary purpose."

The truth is that most of the prerogatives of the sovereign of Great Britain are prerogatives only in name and not in fact. Just as with the right of veto, the right of the Queen to select her Ministers is purely nominal. The Ministers are really selected for her by the Commons. A Ministry finds that owing to change in political opinion it has lost its majority and cannot pass legislation. The Prime Minister then either resigns or "appeals to the country"—orders a new election. The Queen may desire to retain her Prime Minister. She cannot, as the Commons will not pass his bills. A new election is ordered, and a good majority of the members returned are in accord with the Ministry. Then the Queen may have her former Minister—then she must have him. If the returns of the elections show a majority for the opposition, then the Queen must "select" a Minister from the opposition. She even cannot tell who he may be till the leaders of the party agree upon the most suitable member to be Premier. These are facts of common knowledge, and I merely cite them to prove the statement that the royal prerogative of Victoria to select her Ministers is one only in name. It is the same in regard to the prerogative of the sovereign to declare war. Victoria might do so, but as the Commons must vote the money for the expenses, the declaration would be ineffective without their consent. There are other royal prerogatives which work in the same way, but they are of minor importance and do not need special consideration.

Alice Stone Blackwell says: "In addition to her direct powers, the Queen has great political influence, is consulted on all important matters of state," &c. These are very astonishing assertions. In the first place, ever since the days of the Stuarts the "political influence" of the sovereign has been declining as the political influence of the Commons has been advancing. From the accession of William and Mary, it may be said, in a general way, that the political influence of the sovereign has been on the ebb. What is there in the reign of Queen Victoria to show that she has great political influence"? What there is there to show that she "is consulted upon all important matters of state"? What great actions has she taken, what speeches has she made, what has she written to show that she is regarded as authority or of importance in public affairs? Consider the published writings of Victoria. They show that she thinks it of great interest to the world to know whether Prince Albert, when a child, had measles or some kindred ailment; that she regarded her gillie, John Brown, as a man of much importance; that she has notions about flannels and many ideas about tea, but they do not show directly or inferentially that she knows or cares anything about public affairs, or has any definite ideas concerning great political or social questions. Is it at all likely that a statesman like Gladstone or Salisbury, holding the responsibility of the Government of a great nation like Great Britain and the colonial possessions, with all their varied and complex interests, would consult the author of such writings "upon all important matters of state"? The question answers itself.

In truth, if every one of Queen Victoria's prerogatives were passed in review and given its due practical value, it would be difficult to find any country in the world where the King or President possesses less political power than the sovereign of Great Britain.

"A Horrid Man" was strictly accurate when he said, "She has literally nothing to do with the Government of the British possessions except to act as a most respectable figurehead." The International Congress of Women may make some capital of the reception given them by Queen Victoria, but any attempt to make capital for woman suffrage by representing Queen Victoria as the example of a woman governing a great nation will prove a failure. W. L. F.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

OVERCROWDED TROLLEY CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well that the hope of the American people can safely rest on the free schools and a free press—the former liberalizing even the churches from bigotry, the latter affording an opportunity to the people to complain of abuses, thus calling attention to the necessity for reform. At the rapid pace we seem to be traveling in these days every right-minded citizen should avail himself of the privilege to expose evasions of the law, which seem to increase as the city becomes more densely populated.

The overcrowding of trolley cars is the most pronounced abuse, and one in which the ordinary traveler may observe the impending danger of a great calamity at no future day. Your attention is respectfully called to the danger to life and limb on the cars of the trolley line from Mount Vernon to New Rochelle, as well as that from Harlem Bridge to Mount Vernon, particularly on Sunday. This company should be obliged to put on each of these sections, at "rush hours" at least, ten more cars, for women and children are crowded and crushed and men with infants in arms are often obliged to hang to the sides at great risk of being swept off or run into by passing vehicles or the cars at switches. At the termini should be men stationed to prevent overcrowding, for the conductors have their hands more than full. There are, no doubt, many other lines requiring supervision and an improvement over present methods. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. WALTON RICHARDS.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Among the excellent articles such as have been characteristic of your valuable paper for many years I noticed with special pleasure in your issue of yesterday's date the editorial under the caption "The New Gold Certificates."

After naming the amount of gold now held in the United States Treasury and by the New York City banks—aggregating $410,000,000—and stating other important matters relative to the currency situation, you mention the Treasury order for the issue of $10,000,000 in gold certificates, and very appropriately add: "Considering the enormous volume of business that is being done in this country at the present moment, and considering also the specie holdings of the Treasury and the banks and the appreciable shortage of paper currency, an issue of ten millions of gold certificates by the United States Treasury with the intention of relieving the stringency is a step so far removed from the sublime that it is in danger of appearing slightly ridiculous."

In this connection a matter of "ancient history," (so called sometimes,) may interest many sincere and earnest well-wishers of our country, to wit: In the Fall of 1869—thirty years ago—there was presented to the then Secretary of the Treasury the following petition:

> "The undersigned respectfully request the honorable Secretary to submit for the consideration of the present Congress a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender notes by issuing therefor (at the option of the holders) bonds of the denomination of $1,000, and its multiple, to be made payable on demand in the said legal-tender notes * * * [the bonds to bear interest at an equitable rate.] And also that permission be granted to the banks to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by law."

This petition was signed by many of the foremost bankers and merchants. The list included such names as A. A. Low, Jackson S. Schultz, George Opdyke, H. B. Claflin & Co., Bruce & Cook, W. R. Vermilye, Horace Greeley, the then Presidents of the Fourth National Bank, First National Bank, Park National Bank, Market Bank, Hanover Bank, Continental Bank, Mechanics' Banking Association, Bank of the Republic, Central National Bank, Broadway Bank, Manhattan Banking Company, Nassau Bank, Citizens' Bank, and the Presidents and cashiers of other New York City banks. Among the signatures were the names of the then Presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of the New York Life Insurance Company, and many others.

The obtaining of these signatures, pro bono publico, was a pleasant episode in an active business career of the writer. The only regret now is that the matter (which of necessity occupied much valuable time) was not still more vigorously pressed, as the measure advocated came very near being enacted into law within a twelvemonth of the presentation of the petition, which was followed up with enthusiastic and persistent advocacy.

If such a law had been enacted, the result would have been most beneficial. Its value to the 40,000,000, now 70,000,000, people of the United States would have been hundreds of millions of dollars annually. It would have given an elastic currency, so much to be desired—a currency that would have fully and exactly met the requirements of trade at all seasons of the year and under all circumstances. And this without possibility of failure or disturbance of any kind. There never would have been undue scarcity and never a superabundance of currency. Such a law enacted at that time would have enabled us to have become before this time by far the richest nation on the globe.

Such currency legislation is sorely needed now, and it is about the only currency legislation that we do need. It would be of very great benefit to all—permanently settling the most important features of the currency question and removing it from the realm of party politics. The adjustment of the volume of currency would be automatic and therefore entirely free from dishonest or unwise control of any and all individual officials or cliques.

WALLACE P. GROOM.

486 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Aug. 8, 1899.

THE EXCESSES OF EXHORTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much of the distrust of religious revivals felt by many Christian people is probably due less to spiritual indifference than to the conviction that those measures for spreading religion are usually characterized by excesses which rather hinder than promote true religion.

Among those excesses which so offend the refined and really spiritual Christian man or woman are the vulgarity of manner and speech and the rude dealing with delicate sensibilities often exhibited by revivalists of even the higher order. It is believed that such vulgarisms tend, seriously, to bring religion into contempt and disrepute.

Not long ago Mr. Moody was currently reported to have said, in a public meeting in the City of New York, that Queen Victoria never attended the preaching of the late Mr. Spurgeon, and that Mr. Spurgeon's name would be remembered when that Queen's was forgotten. Of course Mr. Moody could not, from the nature of the case, have known that her Majesty never heard Mr. Spurgeon preach, and therefore he stated as a fact what he did not know to be true; which, upon every principle of moral philosophy, was about as bad as stating as a fact what he knew to be false; though, of course, Mr. Moody believed (whether upon good grounds or not) that his statement was true. But the injustice and vulgarity of his statement consisted in singling out a respectable person for special animadversion on a public occasion. Assuming, however, that the Queen never attended Mr. Spurgeon's church, it was not in the least to her discredit in any respect. It is highly probable that thousands of good Christians in England have been equally remiss in their duty and privilege regarding Mr. Spurgeon's ministration as the Queen is supposed to have been. Again, at the present conference in Northfield Mr. Moody, according to The Tribune, had the grace to say, in a mixed assembly, where Episcopalians were probably present, "if any church needs a revival, it is the Protestant Episcopal Church."

The need of a revival in that Church will be admitted by all candid churchmen, but that does not justify one who is not a member of the Episcopal Church in making that body the special object of public criticism and implied disparagement. Both the facts here referred to were gross violations of common decency, not to mention Christian charity, which all Christians, Mr. Moody not excepted, are bound to respect. It is singular but true that zeal for religion is very commonly exemplified by the vulgar and indiscreet followers of Christ; and this fact affords an interesting subject of psychological inquiry. EPISCOPALIAN.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

Russell Sage and Peter Cooper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inquiry of Dr. Childs relative to the space allotted to "Uncle Russell Sage" was pertinent. Although he has been granted eighty-three years of life, of what benefit to the world? Hasn't he in accumulating his millions merely been a self-server? Peter Cooper lived when here, and lives more to-day than ever. Everybody, irrespective of financial or social standing, loves to think of Peter Cooper, and he can truly say, "I still live."

WILLIAM T. TOTTEN.

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Clear Road.

"Lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"That's the worst of it, if it did it would have a clear right of way."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Adage Disproved.

"Is it true that every dog has its day?" inquired Dinwiddie.

"It is not true," replied Van Braam. "There are not enough dog days to go around."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Big Enough Income.

"What do you consider a sufficient income?" earnestly asked one clubwoman across the tea table the other day.

"Always a little more than you have," flashed back the fair philosopher, with a smile.—Boston Traveler.

His Ambition.

Joax—Why is your friend always making slurring remarks about Philadelphia? He's a Philadelphian, isn't he?"

Hoax—Yes; but for some unknown reason he wants to give the impression that he's from New York.—Philadelphia Record.

His Financial Difficulties.

"What broke him up in business?"

"Slow collections."

"I thought he sold goods for cash only."

"He did. It was the firms he owed that had the trouble in making the collections, and they closed him out.—Chicago Tribune.

EXPANSION.

By James T. Du Bois, United States Consul General at St. Gall.

Met a feller t'other mornin'—
Most amusin' sort of cuss;
Had a cur'us style about him—
Cert'nly couldent well be wuss,
I says "Where you hail f'm, pardner?"
An' he smiled in a knowin' way,
An' replied in forren lingo,
"Porto Rico, U. S. A."

Seen a feller down on Broadway,
With a shockin' head of hair,
An' a lot o' tropic garments,
An' a most outlandish air;
"Whur's he frum?" a feller shouted,
An' before we'd time to say,
This yere heathen turned an' ans'rd;
"Honeyluler, U. S. A."

Met a feller here on Olive,
With a somber-e-ro on;
Had a lot of shaggy whiskers,
Nearly all his clothes wuz gone.
Stopped an' ast me fur a qua'ter;
Says, "My home is fur away."
"Whur you frum?" The varmint answered,
"Santiago, U. S. A."

Seen a feller at the Southern,
With a heavy iron box,
Overcoat was lined with bearskin;
Wore a dozen pair of sox.
Sized him up to be er miner,
Judgin' by his awkward way;
Seen him write in big char-ac-ters;
"Circle City, U. S. A."

Seen a saddle-colored heathen,
Wearin' earrings in his nose;
Linen cuff 'round his ankles,
Most indecent lack o' clothes.
"Where'd this heathen guy here spring frum?"
I inquired in lofty way;
An' he had the nerve to answer:
"From Manila, U. S. A."

"Hully Gee," says I. "I never heard o'
These here cannibals before.
Air these heathens yere all voters?
Will we stan' fur enny more?
Nex' you ask a feller
Whur he's frum, an' he'll say
With a lordly kind o' flourish,
"All creation, U. S. A."

—Nashville American.

THE BOERS AGAIN WARNED

Mr. Chamberlain Says Present Conditions Cannot Be Tolerated.

SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE

Several More Regiments Ordered to South Africa—No Reply as to the Joint Inquiry Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—There was a considerable dash of excitement in the last hour of the session of Parliament which has just closed.

T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, appeared as a Boer champion, and said he saw no necessity for war between England and the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain rose to reply amid perfect silence. In his most incisive manner he said he did not like the use of the word war, and, while he regretted the necessity of answering Mr. O'Connor, it would be a fatal mistake to allow the latter's views that a war was entirely needless and that the Government ought to express willingness to wait maybe twenty-five years for a redressal of the grievances of which they complained, to go unchallenged. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The policy of the Government has been clearly expressed in this house and in another place. We have stated that we recognize the grievances under which our fellow-subjects in South Africa labor. We have said that these grievances are not only a cause for interposition, but a source of danger to South Africa. Our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal Government in refusing to redress the grievances and in refusing any consideration to the requests hitherto put in the most moderate language by the suzerain power. That is a state of things which cannot long be tolerated.

"We have put our hands to the plow, and we will not turn back. Mr. Speaker, with that statement I propose to rest content."

Previously to this, when asked if other regiments were going to South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain said yes; several were going, in order to guard Natal and also to be ready for other contingencies.

The Secretary also said he sincerely hoped the report that the Transvaal Government had rejected the proposal for a joint inquiry was untrue.

While the members of Parliament and officials present in the House of Commons at the prorogation of Parliament to-day expressed hope of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulties, it was evident that uneasy apprehension was prevalent that an Autumn session might be necessary to vote war supplies.

The gravity of the situation is generally regarded as having been increased by the latest news, and the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's statement adversely affected prices on the Stock Exchange, where, however, the prices of South African securities are now above the low-water mark. Consols were dull, partly owing to the political situation and partly because of monetary tightness.

The additional troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness for transportation to South Africa include a battalion of the Grenadier Guards and three batteries of artillery.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 9.—The Transvaal Government has not yet forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, its reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint commission of inquiry into the effect upon the Outlanders of the new franchise legislation, but Sir Alfred Milner still hopes for a pacific settlement.

It is reported that a movement is on foot among the burghers to send petitions urging the Volksraad to make further concessions.

The Liverpool regiment sailed for Natal to-day. While the transport was leaving the bay, the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, loudly cheered the troops, who replied vigorously for several minutes.

QUEEN'S PROROGATION SPEECH

Declares the Position of the Uitlanders Inconsistent with the Transvaal Republic's Promises.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Parliament was prorogued at 2 o'clock this afternoon by royal commission. The House of Lords met and summoned the Commons to the bar, and the proceedings concluded with the reading of the Queen's speech. This was in part as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"My relations with other powers continue friendly.

"The conference summoned by the Emperor of Russia to consider measures for promoting the maintenance of peace has completed its sittings. Although the result of its deliberations did not fully correspond with the lofty aims which it was summoned to accomplish, it has met with a considerable measure of success. The institution of a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration cannot fail to diminish the frequency of war, while the extension of the Geneva Convention will mitigate its horrors."

After a reference to the conclusion of the Anglo-French Convention on the subject of the Nile Valley and the Anglo-Russian Convention in regard to railway enterprises in China, the speech continues:

"I have received a petition from a considerable number of my subjects residing in the South African Republic praying my assistance to obtain a removal of grievances and disabilities of which they complain. The position of my subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa. Negotiations on this subject with the Government of the South African Republic have been entered into and are still proceeding."

Another paragraph deals with the satisfactory reports as to the recovery of the agriculture and trade of India from the depression caused by the famine, but, it adds, fears are now entertained of the prospects of the harvests in Western and Central India, owing to the insufficient rainfall, though the officials are taking timely precautions to meet any scarcity. The speech then reads:

"I regret to add that the plague, though still confined to the total of 190 areas affected during the Winter, shows no sign of abatement."

The Queen then thanks the Commons for the liberality with which they have provided for the naval and military defense of the empire, and concludes with references to the benefits which may be expected from the domestic laws passed in the session.

GOVERNORSHIP FOR MARCHAND.

French Explorer May Be Sent as Envoy to Abyssinia.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Evenement to-day says it understands Major Marchand has been offered the post of Governor of the French settlement on the Somali coast and Envoy Extraordinary to King Menelek of Abyssinia.

Peruvian Election Debate.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 9.—The Peruvian Congress discussed this afternoon the Government decree of April 24 closing the National Electoral Board. The galleries were crowded by a distinguished audience. The speeches against the decree, but in favor of annulling debate is regarded as of special significance.

Kaiser to Visit Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Emperor William will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle in November, remaining for a week.

Kaiser Accepts Peace Resolutions?

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Emperor William, it is said, has decided to assent to the resolutions of the Peace Conference.

MRS. PEROT IN HIDING.

But Her Counsel Says She Will Appear at the Police Court To-day—No Compromise Is Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Perot case is to be resumed to-morrow. The woman has been, it is said, trying to effect a compromise with the child's grandfather; but the officials of the United States Embassy think such an arrangement would be impossible. Mr. Perot and his counsel had an interview to-day with Ambassador Choate, and the Ambassador said he had applied for Mrs. Perot's extradition, in accordance with orders from Washington, and he had no power to withdraw the proceedings without instructions, as the extradition proceedings were instituted with the view to punishing Mrs. Perot for an illegal act.

Mr. Perot said to-day that the writ of habeas corpus granted to Mr. Crane yesterday had not yet been served, as Mrs. Perot is in hiding. She left her former residence when she heard the writ had been issued. It will be served at the latest to-morrow, when she appears on remand at the Bow Street Police Court.

It is Mr. Perot's intention to apply immediately for the custody of the child, so as to get her out of her mother's hands before the trial.

Mr. Crane said this evening that, although he had diligently searched for Mrs. Perot, he had been unable to find her. He suspected she had left London. Mr. Rose-Innes, counsel for Mrs. Perot, on the other hand, said that, although he had not seen his client for four days, he had no doubt she would appear at Bow Street Police Court to-morrow.

FRENCH VESSEL FIRED UPON.

British Gunboat Leda's Shot Killed the Helmsman of the Poacher Etoile de Mer.

FOLKSTONE, England, Aug. 9.—The British torpedo boat Leda this morning found a French fishing boat, the Etoile de Mer, belonging to Boulogne-sur-Mer, fishing within the three-mile limit. The fishermen attempted to escape, and did not stop when a blank shot was fired. The Leda then fired a shot which disabled the Etoile de Mer, and killed the latter's helmsman.

The fishing boat was afterward towed to this port, with the body of the helmsman on her deck. Her arrival caused great excitement. Capt. Delathe of the Etoile de Mer was arrested, and later in the day arraigned. He pleaded guilty to fishing in English waters and evading arrest.

The commander of the Leda said the chase lasted five hours, under searchlight, and that he discharged thirty blank rifle shots before resorting to bullets.

The prisoner was fined £10 ($50) on the first charge, and £5 ($25) on the second charge.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of the helmsman resulted in a verdict of "accidental death," the jury exonerating the officers of the Leda.

The Admiralty authorities express surprise at the fact that the fishing boat disregarded the Leda's signal to heave to. It is hoped the regrettable incident will draw attention to the serious inroads made by foreign fishermen in British waters.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY CASE.

M. Mallet-Prevost Concludes His Presentation To-day—Three Blue Books.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Mallet-Prévost, the Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, at to-day's sitting of that body proceeded with his presentation of the Venezuelan case and introduced evidence with the object of proving the Spaniards ejected the Dutch from the Cuyuni River in the right of jurisdiction. M. Mallet-Prévost will conclude his argument to-morrow, when Prof. John R. Soley will discuss the question from the date of the British occupation in 1814.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Three Venezuela Blue Books were issued to-day giving, respectively, the case, counter case, and the British argument before the tribunal at Washington.

NICARAGUA AND HER NEIGHBORS

President Zelaya's Efforts to Negotiate Treaties Unsuccessful.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 25.—President Zelaya's Commissioner to Guatemala, after much effort, failed to negotiate a treaty with that country and has returned home. The Commissioner to San Salvador was equally unsuccessful, and he has also returned. The Commissioner to Honduras, however, succeeded in getting President Sierra to agree to meet President Zelaya at Amapala, Honduras, or on a steamer in the Gulf of Fonseca, between San Salvador and Nicaragua, for the purpose of endeavoring to formulate a treaty as near offensive and defensive as possible. But the current of feeling in the Central American States appears to be unfavorable to President Zelaya.

Business is very dull, and the financial condition has not improved. Exchange on New York is quoted at 210 per cent. premium.

The weather continues dry, although the rainy season has arrived.

DELCASSE'S MISSION ENDED.

French Ministerial Party Returning to Paris from Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The French Ministerial party started this afternoon on their return to Paris. Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, bade them farewell.

This morning M. Delcassé had an audience of the Dowager Empress.

The Czar has conferred the Order of St. Ann on M. Delcassé's Secretary.

May Be Baron Pauncefote.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—There is reason for stating that Sir Julian Pauncefote, on his elevation to the peerage, will retain his ancient Norman name of Pauncefote, and will be known as Lord Pauncefote. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote have left town for a fortnight's visit to Gloucestershire, where Sir Julian will rest after his labors at The Hague before resuming his diplomatic duties at Washington.

A German Compliment to France.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The promotion of the German Ambassador to France, Count von Münster-Ledenburg, to princely rank, is regarded as another step in the direction of a rapprochement with France, and as due to the ability he has displayed in improving the relations between the two Governments during his Ambassadorship. He will take the title of Prince of Derneburg, from the name of his Hanover estate.

Want Spain to Expel Religious Orders.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 9.—The Republican and Socialist Parties have agreed to organize a campaign demanding the expulsion from Spain of all the religious orders. Señors Salmeron and Iglesias and other Socialists are prominent in the movement.

Quarantine at the Azores Ended.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, Aug. 9.—The quarantine against Unites States vessels has been withdrawn, except in the case of ships coming from Virginian ports.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Chairman Green Wants a Dividend Declared on Common Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A. W. Green, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Biscuit Company, left for New York City to-night. Before starting he said he would recommend that the Board of Directors begin the payment of dividends on the common stock and that the first quarterly dividend be declared at the meeting to be held Aug. 15 in New York.

The distribution of the earnings on the common stock was favored by some of the Directors two or three months ago, it is said, but the matter was postponed because of Mr. Green's opposition.

INDIA'S MONETARY SYSTEM

Money Market Undisturbed by Adoption of Gold Standard.

BEARING ON FOREIGN TRADE

Wheat Producers of India and United States Placed on a Common Monetary Level.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Commenting upon the Associated Press cablegram of the report of the Committee on the Indian Currency, placing India on the gold basis, Director of the Mint Roberts said to-day:

"The report does little more than reaffirm and declare the permanency of the policy adopted in 1893, when the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. The mints were closed originally because the decline in silver had become so great as to embarrass the Indian Government, which received its revenues in silver and had to make a large share of its disbursements in gold. The Government makes its remittances to London by selling bills of exchange on the London market, these being bought by people who desire to make remittances to India. Before the mints were closed the public could either buy these 'council bills' or send silver, but by closing the mints the Government hoped to force the purchase of the bills at a higher rate. Hard times followed in India, attributed by those who criticised the Government to the closing of the mints, but attributed by the Government to the famine and other causes. There was considerable agitation in favor of reopening the mints, and the business world was in no little uncertainty about the future. It was considered highly desirable that the Government's future policy should be definitely assured, and accordingly something over a year ago a committee of eleven was appointed by the Indian Office in India to investigate the whole subject. The committee has published two volumes of testimony, and now gives its own conclusions.

"It is unanimous in finding that the mints should not be reopened to silver. The committee says: 'Even apart from considerations affecting the Government of India, it is not in the interest of India that the foreign commerce, over 80 per cent. of which is with gold-standard countries, should be hampered with by the restoration of silver monometallism.'

"The committee pronounces the efforts of the Government to hold the value of the rupee at 16d. a success, and holds the act of Council bills at that figure to be proof that India already has the gold standard. It hesitates, however, to recommend the final step, viz.: that the Indian Government shall give gold in exchange for the silver rupees current. It says that, in its opinion, it is not necessary for the Government to bind itself to do this. It would 'impose on the Government a liability to find gold at a moment's notice to an amount which cannot be defined beforehand, and the liability is one which, in our opinion, ought not to be accepted.' This has been the puzzling question in the Indian situation. The Government has no gold reserve, nor has it the means to obtain a stock of gold at once. It could only be done by the issue of bonds, or in installments through taxation, and it is not practicable to increase the taxes of India to any considerable degree. The committee concludes that the acquirement of a reserve may be left to the future, and that the present silver currency of India may be maintained at a fixed value to gold by supplying such quantities of gold as are needed for foreign remittances. That, it says, it 'regards as the principal use of a gold reserve.' In fact, that is precisely the service performed by the gold reserve of the United States. The Indian committee refers to the example of the United States. It is recommended that the Indian mints be opened to the unrestricted coinage of gold, and that the British sovereign be made a legal tender, upon the theory that gold will flow in as more money is needed, and that eventually a considerable share of the currency will thus come to be gold. The significance of the report is in the determination not to reopen the mints. The policy of India may now be presumed to be settled."

Being asked if there was any reason to expect such a movement of gold to India as might disturb the money markets in the world's centres, Mr. Roberts replied:

"There is not. India cannot draw any more than she can pay for, and she is not rich enough, or likely to develop exports fast enough, to make her demands serious. She has taken $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 worth of Australian gold this year. She cannot possibly take a sum that will exceed the increase of this year's gold production over last."

"Does the final adoption of the gold standard by India have any bearing upon our foreign trade?"

"It puts the wheat producers of the two countries on a common monetary level," replied Mr. Roberts, "and disposes of the old argument that the Indian farmer has an advantage over the American farmer because he receives his pay in a falling currency. Whatever intricacies there once were in the subject, have been cleared up, for the Indian farmer, like the American farmer, is now paid by the gold standard. The alleged advantage was an illusory one, for he only held it while the currency continued to fall, and then only as he could work it off on some uninformed or helpless fellow countryman at a former value. Furthermore, in the nature of things a currency must stop falling sometime, when it becomes worthless, if not sooner. This committee agrees with the Indian Government that the interests of that country as a whole demanded that the depreciation of its money should cease, and that its financial system should be linked to that of the other important nations of the world."

THE NEW ERA IN JAPAN.

Life of Foreigners Progressing as Smoothly as Under the Old Treaties —Petty Annoyances Feared.

YOKOHAMA, July 28.—Life among foreigners here under the new treaties is progressing as smoothly as under the old, and the fears of those who imagined that on the 17th of July, when we passed under Japanese jurisdiction, tumbrils would be backed against our doors and all foreigners carried away to jail, have not been justified. Some attribute the calm to the fact that the French and Austro-Hungarian treaties do not go into force until Aug. 4. These pessimists say the Japanese Government is simply asleep until that date. The simple truth, however, is that the higher officials are anxious that no trouble shall arise either after or before that date. Japan is summoning all her energies, backed by her pride, to show to the world that she is equal to her new responsibilities and to deserve her new position in the family of nations.

There will be no trouble if those high in authority can prevent it. The chief difficulty will come from petty officials, who usually are the ones with whom foreigners come in close and daily contact. These are, indeed, carefully instructed by their superiors to use the utmost discretion in dealing with aliens, but as is the case everywhere, the men are unable to use what they do not possess.

Of the possibilities in store from this cause, and of the lengths to which the annoyances may be carried, a recent occurrence in Osaka furnishes an illustration. A foreign lady, out for a walk with her little daughter, was stopped by a policeman, who, pointing to the girl's bare arms, insisted that she should be taken home and properly dressed. In the native crowd which gathered was a Japanese boy, stark naked, with others of various ages and both sexes in a state of semi-nudity.

While there is no doubt that the overzealous official will have to suffer severely for this exercise of his "little brief authority," the matter is arousing general comment as well as a great deal of fun among the foreign community in all parts of the country. Mingled with the fun, however, there is much indignant and caustic criticism, actuated by the fear that this may be the beginning of petty troubles which are to make the foreigners' life here miserable.

The earnest desire of the heads of the Government to avoid friction is manifest in the many eager and successful attempts on their part to bring the foreign elements into close and cordial relations with the natives. The Governor of this ken and the Mayor of the city, with this purpose in view, have just issued invitations to a garden party on a great scale. In Osaka and Kobe on the occasions of the turning over of the foreign concessions to Japanese control formal ceremonies will be held and speeches made, in which the most friendly sentiment will prevail on both sides.

All things considered, while some freely predict that in less than a year Japan will be heartily sick of her new bargain, the general view is that the best of auguries attend the opening of the new era.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The many well-known people who are spending the Summer at that old-time popular resort—Shelter Island—have had an unwonted excitement in the visit for the first time there in over twelve years of the New York Yacht Club fleet on its annual cruise. This excitement was increased by the fact that the fleet is the largest that ever took part in the cruise. The Manhanset House and also the Prospect House were en fête in honor of the visit of the fleet. The Brooklyn belles whose chief Summer resort is Shelter Island, and who have made the Prospect House their own, were in a flutter for over twenty-four hours before the arrival of the yachts, and have hardly recovered their equanimity by this time. They went out to meet the boats as they arrived in catboats, launches, and all kinds of craft, and, for the nonce, the young men who have been their favored attendants and escorts during the Summer found their places usurped. The advance guard of the fleet arrived in front of the Manhanset House soon after noon on Tuesday, and then came the boats thick and fast every few minutes until after 6 o'clock.

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Many of the larger schooners and sloops anchored out in Gardiner's Bay, but the steamers all came into the harbor, as did some of the larger boats, including Commodore Morgan's Corsair, Commodore Postley's Colonia, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, and Percy Chubb's Vigilant. The schooners Atlantic, Florida, and Uncas, and the sloops Kelpie, Liris, and Xara have been at Shelter Island for some time, but sailed over to New London to join and return with the fleet. As the yachts dropped anchor, their owners and guests came on shore and visited the hotels. While most of them returned to the boats for dinner, they again came on shore to attend the ball at the Manhanset House, given in their honor that evening. This was really a very pretty affair, and the Brooklyn belles and guests of the hotel met and danced with, in many instances, some of the more prominent yachtsmen. Commodore Morgan brought his guests, as did also the owners of Alert, Amorita, Colonia, Crusader, Emerald, and also of the many steamers in the cruise. Several of the owners had their wives with them, notably William Iselin on Emerald, C. Oliver Iselin on Columbia, and Lewis Ledyard on Crusader. Miss Susan Day and Miss Eloise Breese, who came in on their yachts Scythian and Elsa, also attended the ball.

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The belles of the Manhanset House, who are the five Misses Andrews, daughters of the Standard Oil magnate, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mrs. and Miss Postley, and Mrs. Judge Truax were among those at the ball and reception.

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Newport welcomed the yachts yesterday with a fleet of naphtha launches, catboats, and craft of all kinds, such as was never seen before in Narragansett Bay. The fleet's visit there is bound to be a memorable one, and many of the vessels will linger at Newport until the return of their fellows from New Bedford.

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The arrival of Mr. Richard Peters at Newport solves a mystery. Mr. Peters, who was for many Summers one of the most prominent bachelors at Newport, suddenly disappeared, not only from his usual haunts there, but from New York, over two years ago, and many have been the inquiries as to his whereabouts. It was finally learned that he had gone to Europe for a long stay, and those of his friends who saw him in London and Paris last Spring brought back the information that he might not return for a year. His sudden appearance at Newport, therefore, was a pleasant and agreeable surprise to many people, for "Dick" Peters, as he is generally known, is always welcome during the season and is always to the fore in sports and gayeties.

Interest to-day is centred at Newport, where the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, augmented by an attendant company of yachts, including some from the Larchmont and from the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia, are at anchor. Bar Harbor, in the meantime, is feting the fleet of Admiral Simpson, which was sadly neglected at Newport by society. Of important events and large gatherings, such as were at one time quite frequent during the month of August at the different watering places, there is nothing now to say. The fashion for the moment is to be in the open and to leave such affairs, except state dinners at Newport, for the Winter months.

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It seems to be definitely settled that Duncan Cameron and Miss Mary Turnure will be married in the middle of September at Grace Church chantry. Miss Turnure being in deep mourning for her father, the wedding will be a very small affair, and the happy couple will go abroad for their honeymoon. Mr. Cameron has chosen his brother to be his best man. Miss Turnure will have no bridesmaids. Miss Catherine Cameron, who has been quite ill, is now on the road to recovery. Sir Roderick Cameron has taken a cottage at Southampton, where he and his family will remain the rest of the season.

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Among the engagements announced recently are those of Miss Clara Deshon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Deshon, to Walter N. Congdon of Albany; Miss Edith Van Rensselaer Morley of New York to Mr. George M. Wheelock of Philadelphia, and Miss Mabel Fairfax, formerly of Richmond, Va., to Arthur L. D. Briggs of this city.

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As the Summer wears away the Adirondacks become more popular. The numerous camps on lakes and by mountain side are all occupied, and the hotels are crowded. Mr. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton have been in camp for some weeks. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has joined her family and is in camp, and has as a guest her eldest daughter, the Baroness Halkett. Others in the Adirondacks are Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Prof. and Mrs. Graham Lusk, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter McAlpin, and Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield Osborne are camping in the Rocky Mountains. They have a large party and a complete outfit for shooting and fishing. It is in order now for New York young women to kill a bear, and possibly some one in the Osborne party will be so fortunate. Among the guests is Miss Annie Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davis are booked to sail this morning on the Friedrich der Grosse. Mr. Davies's health has been in a precarious condition, and Mrs. Davies, who was in England, returned about a fortnight ago to this country. Others booked are Mr. Carl J. Blenner and Mrs. R. H. Brokaw.

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The Auguste Victoria carries Mr. and Mrs. Guy Verplanck Richards, who were married yesterday at Wappingers Falls; Mr. Byron E. Huntley, the High Privy Councilor von Knebel Doeberitz, and Councilor Marschall von Bieberstein, and Mrs. Charles H. Berryman.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford have taken an apartment at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for the Autumn. They have been at Castle Crag, their country place, near San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are at Del Monte, Cal., where they will remain until October. Mr. Charles Crocker has just started on a tour around the world via Japan and China. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes are also among the late arrivals in San Francisco.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who took Norris Castle, near Cowes, for the yachting season, which ends to-day, have had in their last house party the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy, who are well-known to many New Yorkers, have taken Hamlet Lodge, which last year was occupied by the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Randolph Churchill. They have had as guests Lady Donoughmore, whose husband is in this country traveling with Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward, and her daughter, Lady Nora Hely-Hutchinson. Lady Randolph Churchill chartered a small yacht and hired a cottage and has been entertaining quite lavishly. Col. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton were the guests of Major Shuttleworth. Mrs. Eaton is described by one of the fashion writers as wearing white serge and a white straw hat, with pale blue ribbons, and Lady Randolph Churchill was dismissed by the same authority as "looking very cool and nice."

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Biarritz has begun its Summer season, which is said to be already quite brilliant. There have been dinners and dances at the new Country Club and many of the visitors have gone over to Bayonne for the bullfights. Mr. and Mrs. Slater sailed two weeks ago, as has been already stated, for a trip through Holland. Mr. Slater's health is much improved. Among the other visitors at Biarritz are Mrs. Kane, Mrs. King Post, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Van Zandt, her daughter Mme. Lasalle, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gibert.

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Among the recent sojourners in Paris were Mrs. William H. Perry, who is to join her daughter, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, in the Engadine; Mrs. Agostini and Miss Agostini, Mrs. Cowdin, Lady Grey Egerton, Mr. Edward Spencer Pratt, United States Consul General at Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin, Mrs. William H. Davidge, and Miss Davidge, Mrs. James Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin.

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Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane and Mr. De Lancey Iselin Kane will be at the Palace Hotel at San Moritz for the entire Summer. Mr. Martin Van Buren and Miss Van Buren and Mrs. Ballard Smith are also in the Engadine. Mrs. Jesse Seligman and the Misses Seligman are likewise at San Moritz for the Summer.

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Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mrs. Franklin Bien, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. McKibbin. Mrs. McKibbin was Miss Bien. They will return in the Autumn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—This evening Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained twenty young people at dinner at her cottage on Ochre Point, and later fully fifty others came in and danced. The dancing included a cotillion, which was led by William Hugh Nelson and Miss Fell of Philadelphia, and for which pretty and unique little favors were given for each figure. The dance and dinner were given in honor of Miss Fell, Mrs. Drexel's niece, who is cruising on the yacht May with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Among the guests were Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, William Hugh Nelson, J. B. Stokes, G. P. Messervey, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Whiting, Miss Swan, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Virginia Gammell, H. R. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss French, Miss Clews, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Elsie Clews, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Harry Lehr, Walter S. Andrews, Miss Barger, Reginald Brooks, R. N. Ellis, Miss Evelyn, Harry F. Eldridge, William Burden, the Earl of Yarmouth, Reginald Tower, Max Muller, Humphreys Owen, Miss Marion Fish, Franklin A. Plummer, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Willoughby, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Earl K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and others.

The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island with a dinner at the Cliffs Hotel on the evening of Aug. 29.

A four-in-hand coach, with a string of horses, has arrived from New York for Charles F. Bates, and a string for Joseph E. Widener, who, with Mrs. Widener, will spend the remainder of the season here.

It is very likely that when the cottages owned by E. J. Berwind and Elisha Dyer, Jr., are torn down this Fall to make room for the new Berwind villa, which will take over a year to construct, Mr. and Mrs. Berwind will spend next season abroad. The new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, on the avenue, will have been completed by next season.

That a large number of the cottagers intend staying until late in September is shown by the number of cards for large dinners sent out to-day.

Mrs. Drexel entertained at luncheon on the Sultana this afternoon.

The luncheon record of the season was broken on Tuesday at the Golf Club, when thirty luncheons were served, and yesterday was another busy day. Among those who entertained was Jesse Brown. The work of illuminating the club house with electricity is being rushed, and it is expected that next week at the latest the house will be open for dinner parties and other social entertainments.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room Corporation, to occur next week, the matter of erecting a new clubhouse will be considered, and from the gossip heard, it would not be surprising to learn that the corporation will vote to build a handsome structure very close to the present site of the clubhouse, which has stood on Bellevue Avenue for many years. The Nominating Committee has nominated for Governors to serve for three years Messrs. L. L. Lorillard, Edward M. Neil, E. P. Sands, and Lispenard Stewart.

Casino registers include Dr. W. Seward Webb, Miss Anna Sands, and John Rufus Edie.

The steam yacht Josephine with Joseph E. Widener and W. Elkins on board is expected here during the week.

Little Miss Elsie Moxter, the child dancer and vocalist, has arrived from England with her mother and will be heard for the first time in America at Mrs. Drexel's musicale on Saturday evening.

Joseph Otis Minot entertained a party of guests on the launch Columbia this afternoon.

A. De Navarro will arrive at Berger's from New York to-morrow, to remain for the balance of the season.

Harry Lehr is at Berger's for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Miss Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacNeph of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Nelson of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bergen of Sioux City are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Stanford White of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

In consequence of the illness of their little daughter, for whom an immediate change of air has been ordered, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie have departed for their place in Canada, where they will stay for the remainder of the season. They have been occupying the Pinecroft, the Summer home of Julien T. Davies.

The wife of Admiral Baldwin has returned from the White Mountains.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan is entertaining Miss Wright of Boston.

Many of the tables at the Casino grillrooms have already been engaged for next Sunday evening. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard will give her first function there on that evening.

A RECEPTION TO SAMPSON.

All Bar Harbor Meets the Admiral and Officers of the Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—The event of squadron week and of the season occurred here this afternoon, when a thousand Summer visitors from Bar Harbor and adjacent resorts were the guests of the Mount Desert Reading Room at a reception and dance in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the visiting fleet. The event was characterized on all sides as the most successful affair given in Bar Harbor in honor of the navy.

The entire clubhouse was hung with flags and bunting and naval paraphernalia which had been loaned by the different ships, while choice plants and flowers were banked on all sides. The dancing tent was hung with cards of red, white, and blue.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Admiral Sampson and his staff came ashore, and were met at the reading room by a delegation from the club. In the admiral's party were his Chief of Staff, Capt. F. E. Chadwick; Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Commander C. McB. Winslow, and Flag Secretary, Ensign E. L. Bennett. Upon reaching the club the Admiral and his staff were received by the President, Johnston Livingston, and took their positions to his left, the Admiral standing under his own flag, which had been brought from the New York.

As the different officers from the New York, Indiana, Texas, Brooklyn, and Massachusetts arrived they were introduced to the President of the club by Lieut. Commander Winslow. Behind the President, and acting as part of the receiving party, were the other members of the Committee on Arrangements, composed of Edward Coles, Vice President of the club; Gardiner Sherman, Secretary, and Dr. Robert Amory, William E. Dodge, Admiral Upshur, Edgar T. Scott, S. F. Bridgham, and Francis W. Lawrence. As the ladies and other invited guests came in they were introduced to Mr. Livingston and the Admiral and his staff.

After leaving the reception parlors the guests passed out into the large tent pavilion erected for the occasion, where dancing was in progress, the music being furnished by the Admiral's own band, assisted by the village orchestra. A committee of gentlemen occupied themselves during the afternoon in introducing the guests to the wearers of the brass buttons. They were Charles T. How, Franklin A. Wilson, Dr. W. W. Seely, E. J. Curley, Capt. Thomas Bush, J. C. Moyer Biddle, Arthur C. Patterson, Henry S. Patterson, A. C. Gurney, Arden M. Robbins, Robert Adams, Harry Thorndyke, Reginald Johnson, William Fisher Lewis, R. Hall McCormick, Herbert Parsons, Max Merryweather, and Charles Carroll Chilton.

All Bar Harbor society was present at the reception, for the Reading Room was most liberal in sending invitations, and there was no sign of exclusiveness. The idea was to give Admiral Sampson and his officers the biggest and heartiest welcome possible.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright of New York gave a large dinner at the Malvern to-night.

Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen entertained at dinner at her cottage this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beals of New York entertained a dinner party at the Malvern this evening.

To-morrow there will be a dog show in the tent pavilion where the reception was held to-day. A number of bulldogs from off the ships will be entered.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Ambassador Choate and his family went to Scotland to-night for a holiday. Consul General William M. Osborne and his family are at Cromer, the fashionable northern watering place. Col. Taylor, who represents the Pennsylvania Railway here, is also at Cromer. Harry L. Horton, whose wife died here some weeks ago, has gone to Ostend with his daughter. Mr. Horton is still ill, and expects to return to New York in September.

Philip Chapin, an old partner of Mark Hanna, returned from France this evening, and goes to Scotland to-morrow. He intends to remain in Europe for three years to superintend his children's education. John Addison Porter and Solicitor General Richards were present at the prorogation of Parliament to-day. Nat Goodwin and his wife are going on a coaching tour next week with Daniel Frohman. Mr. Goodwin has been visiting the Duke of Manchester in Ireland. Seth Low and Prof. Williams of Brown University are at Lucerne. Admiral Erben has gone to Scotland.

Hundreds of Americans are unable to get passage home at the dates wished for, on account of the rush of traffic.

Richards—Reese.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The wedding of Miss Addie Lydia Reese, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reese of New Hamburg to Guy Richards of New York City, was solemnized this afternoon at the Episcopal Church, Wappingers Falls. The church rector, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, conducted the ceremony. It was a very fashionable event and largely attended by guests from New York City. Mr. Philip Richards of New York, a brother of the groom, acted as the best man. The bride had no attendants. The ushers were Messrs. Edward Johnson, Verplanck Richards, Oliver G. Jennings, Richard Trumble, William F. Bacon, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, William F. Ward, William T. Lawson, Louis Fitzgerald, Tracy H. Harris, and W. Willis Reese, all of New York City. Following the wedding ceremony a sumptuous dinner was served at the Summer residence of the bride's parents, Othercreek, at New Hamburg. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are to start in a few days on an extended wedding trip to Europe. The wedding guests from New York City left New Hamburg for home on a special train on the New York Central at 7:15 o'clock this evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles P. James.

Charles P. James, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, died yesterday at the Wallach homestead, near Leesburg, Va. Death was due to advanced age. The body will be taken to New Haven for burial. Justice James was born in Cincinnati May 11, 1818, and studied law in that city. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1840, and in 1840 he became Professor of the Law of Real Property and Mercantile Law in the Law School of Cincinnati, retaining his chair for six years, during a part of which time he served as Judge of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N.Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.
On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.
JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:
Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884 ..... $86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883 ..... 335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894 ..... 95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894 ..... 93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886 ... 61.54
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I hereby revoke, cancel, and annul any and all powers of attorney made and executed by me to Marcus Rosenthal.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. HATTIE ROSENTHAL.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.
The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	463,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.
This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-seven (27) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

67	448	697	799	1157	1570	1886
74	471	772	901	1198	1585	1977
324	555	776	1070	1506	1622	1994
442	500	786	1082	1551	1847	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with supplemental Deed of Trust of Feb. 27, 1884.
Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1899.
(Seal) FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Co.
36 Wall St., N. Y.
A dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on Aug. 15th next, to stockholders of record on Aug. 4th. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders. J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 4th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 28, 1899.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899. The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1899.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 15th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Sec. & Treas.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 9	336,983
To date this year	111,586,074
Corresponding date last year	60,347,319

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 9	$1,022,500
To date this year	$614,753,380
Corresponding date last year	$509,505,480

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅜	Dul., So. S. & A.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	2¾	Dul., So. S. & A. pf.	1⅞
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	2
Am. Tin Plate	1½	General Electric	1
Am. Tobacco	2½	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. S. H. pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & West.	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Ore. R. & Nav.	4¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	St. P. & Duluth	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Consol. Gas	2¾	Union B. & P.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1	U. S. Leather	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Delaware & Hud.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Ft. W. & D. C.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Glucose Sugar	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	¾	Great North. pf.	¾
C., C. & I. D. pf.	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	2½
Col. & So. 2d pf.	½	Quicksilver	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1⅝	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	3	Pacific Coast 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1¼	K. C., P. & G. 1st	4
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

***

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The market did not much extend yesterday in activity, but there were marked manifestations of strength. More and more is disclosed the fact that actual owners of stocks cannot be scared into selling out; and as this begins to dawn on the speculative mind professional sentiment shows a tendency to change from the pessimism which for weeks past has been rampant in Wall Street. This change shows in a variety of ways and with especial suggestiveness in quarters where the short interest is much extended.

***

In the development of a better market it looks now as if it were probable that a conspicuous part would be taken by securities of medium price. Some of the old standard issues whose quotations are far above par will in any improvement show further advances, of course; but Wall Street sentiment seems inclined toward favoring stocks like Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Atchison among the railroads, and favoring also—a trifle less confidently, it may be—industrial shares of similar market price. Investors may go into the industrial preferred stocks, and many conservative advisers are urging such investments; but in the market that now seems likely to develop it will be the common stocks of the industrials that reach most popularity, for in them appears the largest opportunity for speculative profit. If such properties are making the money that their projectors insist, there are extraordinary dividends in sight for the holders of common shares, while preferred stock dividends as a rule are limited.

***

Already forecasts are in circulation as to what next Saturday's Clearing House statement will show; and, of course, the prophets have not neglected to announce in advance what will be done at to-day's meeting of the Bank of England's Directors. An advance in discount rate will take place—so the wiseacres were very sure yesterday; but the assumption of extra burdens in managing the affairs of England's bank does not detract one whit from home responsibilities—and predictions of stringency here proceed without abatement, though bankers as a rule are not indulging in the same free and easy sort of prognostication.

In a variety of ways it was disclosed yesterday that out-of-town demands upon New York for financial accommodation are far less than have generally been estimated. The representative of one of the most important banks in Pittsburg, visiting in Wall Street yesterday, said to a New York bank President, who was generously offering to loan money in Pittsburg, that Pittsburg was now enjoying actual monetary ease, and that while in the past Pittsburg had always been a borrower practically to the limit of its credit, the rule among Pittsburg banks is now that surpluses are in hand; and this Pittsburg banker himself was here to offer $800,000 at going rates. As it is in Pittsburg, so generally the rule is throughout the country. Even where industrial activity is most marked, financial ease shows.

***

One noticeable feature in current business affairs is the confidence shown by associates of those men who are leaders in the financial world. Those who have the confidence of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt and the Rockefellers are with uniformity enthusiastic over present conditions and future prospects, and the really big men of Wall Street do not often go more directly upon record than through utterances to close business associates.

BEGINNING TO BE ANXIOUS.

At the close of yesterday's market brokers having relations with a conspicuous operator lately vehemently bearish sent out notices of their intention to return some stocks lately borrowed against short contracts. One Stock Exchange house, which has been loaning 12,000 shares of Atchison preferred had 2,500 shares returned, and there were similar returns in various offices of People's Gas, Rock Island, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Tobacco Trust shares.

This was taken to signify a change of front upon the part of an influential bear element. It is estimated that the one large trader has been short of 30,000 shares of Atchison preferred, 20,000 shares of Metropolitan, 10,000 shares of Sugar, and 30,000 shares of Tobacco Trust.

In Tobacco Trust rumors were current representing that a proposition had been made to negotiate a private settlement—the speculator most heavily short of the stock, having already a heavy loss against him, being willing to pay a still further advance for a block of stock big enough to cover his contracts; and the same reports had it that the proposition was rejected, there being bad blood between the applying speculator and those interests who own most Tobacco Trust stock.

ANOTHER ST. PAUL GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $762,298, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$137,539
Increase over 1897	161,826
Increase over 1896	212,051
Increase over 1895	225,425
Increase over 1894	217,955
Increase over 1893	187,854
Increase over 1892	103,967

***

For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$986,823
Increase over 1897	832,910
Increase over 1896	1,050,302
Increase over 1895	1,320,662
Increase over 1894	1,823,206
Increase over 1893	977,977
Increase over 1892	615,860

AS TO WESTERN STRINGENCY.

Chicago, St. Paul, and even Denver are loaning money in New York, and it is estimated by the President of a Cleveland trust company that two out of three banks in Ohio have been buyers of Eastern commercial paper.

TO CREATE A SURPLUS.

The strength of Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway securities continued yesterday a conspicuous feature of the stock market. Though the company's earnings are now running at a rate showing from 6 to 8 per cent. on the common stock, it will probably be agreed by the company's Directors to give the shares a 4 per cent. dividend. This will enable the company to pile up a substantial surplus.

ONE OF THE COAL ROADS.

Ontario and Western surplus for the June quarter, made public yesterday, is $140,000, against $15,000 for the same period last year. The current quarter's earnings will show larger proportionate increase.

LOOKING FAR AHEAD.

The manipulators went into Leather Trust common stock yesterday afternoon and marked it up smartly, giving an opportunity for the circulation of a variety of grotesque information." The Leather Trust is now making money, but dividends for the common stock are not threatening the present generation.

DIFFICULT GUESSING.

James R. Keene, who has been credited with the management of bear pools in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and other Flower stocks, is now credited in Wall Street with having been converted to the bull side of these stocks. Guessing where Mr. Keene stands has for a long time been one of Wall Street's fascinating pastimes. Some of the guesses have been wrong.

A LONDON DREAM.

Plans are being canvassed for the formation of a pool to operate in silver bullion, the suggestion coming from London and having the support there of banking houses. Bankers approached here as to the project regard it as chimerical.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

In its review of current trade conditions, The Iron Age to-day will say:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics again show a more moderate increase in output than there was reason to expect, the growth in capacity being from 257,345 tons weekly of coke and anthracite iron on July 1 to 261,483 tons weekly on Aug. 1, an increase of 4,138 tons, or, say, 17,000 tons a month. The furnace stocks have declined 7,500 tons and the warrant stocks 7,100 tons, a total of 14,600 tons, so that the balance of production and consumption would seem to be pretty close now, if it were not for the consideration that consumption has been actually hampered by the scarcity of pig iron.

A considerable number of furnaces are being prepared for work, but to judge from the experience of some who did start prematurely that is an unwise course. There is a good deal of banking to await raw materials, and some experienced furnacemen now wisely wait with their start until they have a stock of material on hand.

A comparison is instructive between the capacity at work on Aug. 1, 1899, and on the corresponding date of last year. In the East and in Central Pennsylvania there were running on Aug. 1, 1898, 38 furnaces, producing weekly 32,557 tons. In the beginning of this month there were active in the same districts 58 furnaces, producing weekly 42,907 tons. In the Central West, including Western Pennsylvania, the Wheeling, Valley, Cleveland, Illinois, and Northwest there were at work 93 furnaces with a productive capacity of 140,539 tons per week, while now 118 are working, making 176,126 tons weekly. In the South the increase during the year has been from 34 furnaces, making 27,222 tons of iron to 46 stacks, turning out 36,140 tons per week.

Both the East and the South are still expanding. The West is up to its limit, the only additions possible being the new stacks approaching completion at Lorain, Youngstown, and Pittsburg.

Buying for delivery during the first half of 1900 is decidedly expanding in the pig iron trade, and evidence is accumulating that the business is being done on the basis of present prices to a very considerable extent. In some sections and in some cases prices are guaranteed by the seller. In some the buyer may have closed with some mental reservation as to deliveries if a drop should come, but in a good many instances the transactions are bona fide and binding.

In foundry iron large sales have been made in Chicago, Buffalo, and at other points, largely for 1900 delivery. There have also been resales of warrant iron for immediate delivery, that being the only means to secure iron at once. We understand that about 10,000 tons have been placed in this manner.

From Pittsburg comes the report of the sale of about 30,000 tons of Bessemer pig for the first half of 1900 at the record-breaking price of $21.50, at Valley furnace.

Steel is very quiet, but a good run of orders is still coming up in the line of finished material.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Surplus of $140,579 shown by New York, Ontario and Western for the quarter ended June 30, an increase of $125,569. Surplus for the fiscal year $623,718, an increase of $227,257.

Near completion of the line between Pineapple and Repton on the Louisville and Nashville, giving another through route to Pensacola.

Statement of the American Matting Company that the profits for the fiscal year ended Dec. 1, 1898, were $1,076,449, and after payment of dividends there was a balance of $198,649.

St. Paul and Duluth to retire preferred stock to the amount of $214,519 from funds received through the land and stumpage account.

Admission to dealings on the Stock Exchange of $1,962,000 St. Louis and San Francisco, Central Division, first mortgage gold fours of 1929.

Production of anthracite coal for July officially estimated at 4,170,000 tons, an excess of about 400,000 tons over July of last year.

One of the principal stockholders of the National Biscuit Company given as authority for the statement from Chicago that it has been definitely determined to declare a 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock at the Directors' meeting in this city next week.

Expectation of an advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount to-day.

Capital of the American Hide and Leather Company to be $35,000,000, half common and half preferred, instead of $70,000,000, as originally planned.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,091,248; balances, $9,573,287; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $648,444.

Money on call in London 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and a shade firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94¼ and 94 13-16 and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Influenced by unfavorable Pretoria and Johannesburg telegrams, prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, and this condition of affairs was accentuated by the possibility of a rise in the English bank rate to-morrow. The transactions were immaterial, and toward the close the dullness in mine shares increased in sympathy with the weakness in the London market, this affecting the other departments. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 67½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 61.05.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were easier on unsatisfactory advices in regard to the Transvaal situation. Argentine securities were lower on the rise in the gold premium. Americans were maintained, but Canadian Pacifics were weaker. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 4,580,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 240,000 marks, other securities decreased 24,280,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 19,060,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull owing to the unfavorable political outlook and uncertainty in regard to money. Spanish 4s and Argentines declined. American securities were fairly steady. Local shares eased on realizations.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—American securities opened steady with prices irregular. Later the market followed the lead of Wall Street and closed firm. Business was limited to professional trading.

Consols for money, 105½; consols for the account, 105 11-16; Atchison, 21⅝; Canadian, 100⅝; St. Paul, 135⅝; Illinois Central, 117¾; Louisville, 76½; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅝; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 63⅝; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 7¾; Anaconda, 11⅞.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £179,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 126.10; Madrid, 23.55; Lisbon, 34; Rome, 7.57.

Bar silver quiet at 27¾d per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Spanish fours closed at 59⅞.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Until the future of the money market becomes more clearly defined a few weeks hence it does not seem probable that the curb market will see much activity. The marked increase in the amount of business done in the market for outside securities during last week was not continued into the present week. Yesterday was much like Monday and Tuesday, and there are no indications that the week will end more actively than it began. Though some irregularly showed yesterday, the general tone of the market was one of strength. Most of the net changes for the day of sufficient importance to attract much attention were on the side of gains, and in two or three issues the net gains amounted to several points. The stock that in yesterday's trading attracted most attention was American Air Power. Soon after the opening this stock developed much more activity than it had shown for some time, and began to advance soon after the initial sales were made at 69. Sales were made at 70, and from that figure the price was advanced a number of points without sales, the stock being bid up a point at a time to 76. The highest sale was made at 76¾, and this was followed by sales of several hundred shares around 75. At the close 74 was bid for the stock, which showed a net gain of more than 4 points.

Many rumors in regard to the American Air Power Company were heard yesterday, but most of them seemed to have no other purpose than manipulation, and to have little or no foundation in fact. It was said that Mr. William C. Whitney's return from Europe would be followed by important developments in American Air Power affairs, and among these developments was mentioned the probable formation of a larger company that would absorb the American Air Power Company. It was said that the new company would be called the United States Air Power Company, but just what companies were to form the new combination was not stated, and no confirmation of the report could be had. In fact none of yesterday's reports in regard to the American Air Power Company was anything more than repetitions of rumors that have been heard for some time. Reference to the adoption of the American Air Power Company's cars on the cross-town lines of the Metropolitan system has many times been used to influence American Air Power stock, but there seems to be nothing new in this connection, nothing that has not been generally known for some time past. Altogether yesterday's violent advance in American Air Power seemed due chiefly to heavy manipulation of the stock.

In several other issues large net gains were made, notably in Standard Oil and in United Railways of St. Louis preferred. The latter stock sold up to 90 and closed at 89 bid, a net gain of 2½ points for the day. The common stock sold early in the day at 30, but later the bid for this issue receded somewhat from the opening price, and the stock closed at 29 bid. The advance in Standard Oil amounted to about 7 points. It closed at 467 bid. The stock, that of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was in demand, and little of the stock was offered. At the close 465 was bid, and there was no stock in the market below 470.

Republic Iron and Steel was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, but in neither the common nor the preferred stock did the closing bids show any net changes for the day. All the sales in the preferred stock were made at 72, and the price of the common stock varied only fractionally from 23. The common stock closed at 23 bid, and the preferred at 71½ bid, as on Tuesday.

New England Gas and Coke stock continued strong, and the bonds were in good demand and ended the day with a net gain of 1 point, closing at 82 bid. Brooklyn Ferry stock gained 2 points net, closing at 37 bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32¾	32¾
Amsterdam pf.	58	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Bay State Gas	2	2½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Woolen Goods	28	29
American Woolen Goods pf.	82½	84½
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Distilling Company of America	17	18
Distilling Company of America pf.	52½	54½
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.		42
Havana Commercial	26¾	27½
Havana Commercial pf.	69	70
International Power		77
International Pump	25½	26½
International Pump pf.	73½	74
National Gramophone, ex div.	84	86
National Salt	42¾	44
National Salt pf.	73	76
Otis Elevator	33½	34½
Otis Elevator pf.	93	
Republic Iron & Steel	23	23¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	71½	72
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	99¼
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	87	87½
Standard Oil Trust	467	
Standard Oil of New Jersey	465	470
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68¾	69¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97¾	98¼
American Air Power	74	76
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs.	112	113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	98	101
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	125
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅞	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅝	25
General Carriage	34¾	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5½
Markeen Copper	9¾	10¼
Mexican 5s	100¾	101¼
New England Transportation	9¾	10¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107¾	109
New York Transportation	23½	24
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	23
St. Louis subs.	132	132¼
St. Louis common, when issued	29	29½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	89	95
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94	95
Tennessee Copper	19¾	19¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Trust Company of America	293	294
*Union Copper	39	40
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
Nassau Electric 5s	115	...
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	18	110	Am. Car & Foundry..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
66	68½	600	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	+1⅝
41⅜	42	400	American Cotton Oil..	42	42	42	42	.....
12⅜	12⅝	700	American Linseed	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
55⅞	55¾	2,490	Am. Linseed pf	54	56	54	56	+2⅜
16⅞	17¼	800	American Malting Co.	17	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
65	67	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	67	67	67	67	.....
41¼	41⅜	1,684	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	41⅞	41⅞	41½	41½	— ¼
87⅛	88	878	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	58⅞	2,733	Am. Steel & Wire.....	59⅛	59¼	56⅞	58⅛	— ⅛
98¼	98½	590	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	98	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
162⅜	163	30,024	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	162¼	163⅞	161⅝	162⅞	+ ⅛
119½	120¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119⅝	120¼	119⅝	120¼	+ ¼
41	42	822	American Tin Plate...	41	42	41	42	+1⅛
86	87⅜	325	Am. Tin Plate pf	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
116	116⅜	84,730	American Tobacco	114	116½	114	116	+2½
140	144⅝	68	Am. Tobacco pf.....	145	145	145	145	.....
34¾	35	1,225	American Steel Hoop..	34⅝	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
78½	79	110	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
57⅝	57⅞	3,445	Anaconda Copper	58	58	57¼	57¼	.....
20⅞	21	4,000	At., T. & S. F.....	21½	22	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
64	64⅛	33,610	At., T. & S. F. pf....	63	64⅛	63	64	+ ⅛
48	48½	100	Baltimore & Ohio....	48	48	48	48	.....
72¼	73	350	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	.....
114⅜	115	8,410	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114⅞	115⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅜
71⅞	71½	850	Brunswick City	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
53⅛	54	31	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
54	54½	400	Cent. Pac., ass't del...	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
137	137⅛	9,780	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	136⅜	137¼	136½	137⅛	+ ⅝
76	77	200	Chi. & East. Ill.....	76	76½	76	76½	+1½
14½	14⅝	900	Chicago Great West....	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
71	71½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	36⅞	550	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	36	36¾	36	36	+ ⅛
95¾	96	2,090	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	95	96	95	96	+ ⅛
131½	132	7,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131⅝	132	131½	131⅝	+ ⅛
173½	175	145	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
160¼	161½	300	Chicago & Northw....	161	161⅝	161	161⅝	+ ⅝
118½	118⅞	5,035	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118¼	119	118¼	118⅞	+ ⅝
13½	14	10	Chicago Term. Trans..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
57½	57¾	210	C., C., C. & St. L.....	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
90	93	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev...	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
...	7	100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf....	6	6	6	6	— ½
50⅞	51	4,615	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	50	51	49¾	51	+1⅛
...	109	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	109	109	109	109	+1
4⅞	5	650	Colorado Southern	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
46⅜	47	35	Col. Southern 1st pf..	46½	46¾	46½	46½	.....
17½	17¾	135	Col. Southern 2d pf....	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
16	16¼	700	Col. & H. C. & I.....	15¾	16	15¾	16	+1
180½	182	2,112	Consolidated Gas.....	178	181	178	181	+2¾
46⅞	47	8,620	Continental Tobacco..	46	47¼	46	47	+1
94¼	94¾	4,005	Continental Tobac. pf.	93½	94⅝	93½	94⅜	+1⅜
123¾	124	760	Delaware & Hudson....	123¾	124⅝	123¾	124⅝	+ ⅝
175	177½	710	Del., Lack. & West...	177½	177⅝	177	177¼	— ¼
21¼	21⅜	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
74½	75	150	Denver & R. G. pf....	...	...	74½	74½	— ⅛
5⅛	5⅜	1,510	Dul., S. S. & At.....	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
13	13¼	3,400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	13¼	14	11¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Erie 1st pf	38	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
84	90	200	Evans & T. H. pf....	85	85	85	85	.....
59¼	59⅜	3,240	Federal Steel	59⅝	59⅞	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅛
81½	82	280	Federal Steel pf.....	81½	82	81½	81½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Ft. Worth & D. C....	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
21	25	100	Ft. Worth & R. G....	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
124½	125	400	General Electric.....	124	125	124	125	+1
66¼	66⅝	630	Glucose Sugar Ref....	66½	66⅝	66	66	— ⅛
167	168	150	Great Northern pf....	167	167	167	167	— ⅛
114	117	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	.....
59⅜	60	228	Hocking Valley pf....	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
73	75	10	Homestake	...	...	72	72	.....
114½	115	250	Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	.....
41¼	41½	2,300	International Paper...	41¼	42¼	41¼	41⅜	.....
78½	79	800	Internat. Paper pf....	78	78⅜	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
13	13¼	500	Iowa Central	...	...	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
52⅜	53½	50	Iowa Central pf.....	53½	...	53½	53½	.....
12¼	12½	5,220	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf....	14	14	12¼	12½	−2¼
56½	57	200	Laclede Gas	56½	...	56½	56½	+ ⅛
21¼	21¼	100	Lake Erie & West.....	21¾	...	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
81	81½	360	Lake Erie & W. pf....	81	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ⅛
74⅜	74½	5,010	Louisville & Nashville.	74¼	...	74⅜	74½	— ⅛
117⅜	118	2,510	Manhattan Con	118	118⅜	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅜
209¼	210	1,400	Met. Street Railway....	210⅜	...	211	209½	.....
13½	13⅜	460	Met. St. Ry., rights...	13⅜	...	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,762	Mexican Central	14½	...	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
3½	3⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅝	...	3⅝	3⅝	.....
66¼	67	4,420	Minn. & St. Louis	65	...	68¼	67	+1⅝
96¼	97	1,460	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	96¾	...	97⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	37	360	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36⅜	...	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	48⅞	5,430	Missouri Pacific	48⅞	...	48⅜	48¼	+ ⅛
44	45	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	44⅜	...	44⅜	44⅜	.....
184½	...	40	Morris & Essex.....	184½	...	184½	184½	.....
48¼	48½	100	National Biscuit Co....	48¼	...	48½	48¼	+ ⅛
30¼	31	125	National Lead Co.....	30¼	...	30½	30½	+ ⅛
...	20	20	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	27⅜	...	27⅜	27⅜	.....
53¾	54	600	National Steel	53¾	...	54	54	.....
96	96¾	110	Nat. Steel pf	96	...	96	96	.....
118¼	118⅝	1,200	New Jersey Central...	118½	...	118⅞	118⅝	.....
139	139⅛	1,840	New York Central....	138⅝	...	139¼	139⅛	+ ⅛
213	218	40	N. Y., N. H. & H....	214	...	214	214	.....
26¼	26⅜	2,070	N. Y. Ont. & West....	26⅜	...	26½	26½	— ⅛
21¼	21½	1,500	Norfolk & Western....	21½	...	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
71⅝	72¼	1,518	Norfolk & West. pf...	71⅝	...	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	5,235	North American	13⅜	...	13⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	6,075	Northern Pacific	53	...	53¼	52⅜	— ⅜
78½	78⅝	2,438	Northern Pacific pf...	78¾	...	78⅝	78	78⅜	— ⅜
44¾	45	700	Oregon R. & Nav.....	41⅜	...	44⅜	44⅜	+1½
39	41	770	Pacific Coast	39	...	41	39	41	+1½
62	62¾	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	62⅜	...	62¾	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
46¾	47	310	Pacific Mail	47	...	47	46⅞	47	.....
136	136¼	3,100	Pennsylvania R. R....	135¾	...	136¾	135⅝	136¼	+ ¼
120½	120⅝	2,375	People's Gas, Chicago.	120⅝	...	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	— ⅛
69¾	69⅞	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L....	69⅞	...	70	69½	69½	.....
57¾	58½	1,300	Pressed Steel Car....	57⅞	...	58¼	58	58	+ ⅛
88¾	89	900	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89	...	89¼	88½	88½	.....
2¼	3	100	Quicksilver	2	...	2	2	2	— ⅛
21¾	21¾	6,200	Reading	21¾	...	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
61⅛	61⅝	9,000	Reading 1st pf	60¾	...	61½	60⅝	61⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅛	5,150	Reading 2d pf	32⅜	...	33⅝	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
14½	15¾	37	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	14	...	14	14	14	.....
11¾	12	118	St. L. & San Fran.....	12	...	12	12	12	.....
72¾	74	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	74	...	74	74	74	.....
38½	39	310	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	38½	...	39	38½	38½	.....
17¾	17¾	900	St. Louis Southw.....	17⅜	...	17⅝	17¼	17¼	.....
39	39⅜	2,020	St. Louis Southw. pf..	39	...	39½	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	57¼	100	St. Paul & Duluth.....	56	...	56	56	56	+ ⅛
34½	34⅜	7,320	Southern Pacific	34½	...	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
11¾	11⅝	400	Southern Railway	11½	...	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
52	52¼	1,040	Southern Railway pf...	52	...	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅛
84	85¼	300	Standard R. & T.....	...	...	84¼	84	84¼	.....
79	79½	1,150	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	79	...	79	78⅝	79	.....
21⅞	22	25	Texas Pacific	22⅛	...	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	.....
13	14	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13	...	13	13	13	+1
44⅝	44⅞	8,660	Union Pacific	44⅝	...	45	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	77⅝	2,100	Union Pacific pf.....	77½	...	78	77½	77⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	28	600	Union Bag & Paper....	28	...	28	28	28	+ ⅛
78	79	200	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78⅜	...	78⅜	78⅜	.....
7⅜	7½	19,025	United States Leather.	6¼	...	7½	6¼	7½	+1¼
73⅜	73⅝	9,505	U. S. Leather pf.....	72½	...	73¾	72½	73⅝	+ ⅝
51¼	51⅝	570	United States Rubber.	51⅜	...	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅝
22¼	22⅞	1,250	Wabash pf	22¾	...	23¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
89½	90	550	Western Union Tel....	89⅞	...	90¼	89⅞	90⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	10	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10	...	10	10	10	+ ⅛
23½	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	...	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
16¼	16¾	825	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16¾	...	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
54⅜	54¾	200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54½	...	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
Sales....		336,983						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..	Knick. I. pf.	74	77
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108⅜	Lac. G. pf..	98	100
3s, c., 1918	108¼	108⅜	Lake Shore	201½	210
3s, 1918, sm.	108	108⅜	Long Island.	69	72
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112⅜	Manh. C. R.	150	..
4s, c., 1907	113	114	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
4s, r., 1925	120¾	130¾	Man. Beach..	11	22
4s, c., 1925	120¾	130¾	Md. Coal pf.	68	75
5s, r., 1904	111¾	111¾	M. W. S. El. of Chi....	15	15¾
5s, c., 1904	111⅞	111⅞	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	56	58
D. C. 3-65s	117	..	Mich. Cent.	111	..
Adams Exp.	113	115	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	23	24½
Alb. & Sus.	190	..	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	66
Am. Coal	140	150	Mo. K. & T.	12¾	12⅝
A. C. O. pf.	93½	94	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	101½
Am. D. Tel.	35	37½	Nat. Lead pf.	111	113
Am. Exp.	140	142	Nat. Starch.	5	6
Am. Sp. M.	..	5⅞	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
A. S. M. pf.	..	30	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
Am. T. & C.	100	103	N. Y. Air B.	197	199
Ann Arbor ..	18	19	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	8	9	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	N. Y. Dock..	69	..
B'klyn U. G.	137	140	Ont. Mining	7½	9
B., R. & P.	32½	..	O. R. R. & N. pf.	..	..
B., R. & P. pf.	..	..	Pull. Palace	186	190
B. C. R. & N.	74¼	..	Pull. Car....	158	159
Can. Pac.	97½	98	Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
Cap. Tract..	94	95½	Rens. & Sar.	191	..
Chi. Cons. T.	56¼	57	R., W. & O.	130	135
Chi. & E. I. pf.	.....	127	R. R. G. W. pf.	75½	79
C., I. & L. pf.	8½	8¾	St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
C., I. & L. pf.	40	42	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	51
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198	St. P. & D. pf.	20	21
C. T. & T.	13½	14	St. P. & D. pf.	103½	104
C. T. & T. pf.	46	47	St. P. & Om.	112	113
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	100	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
C., L. & W.	8	11	Sil. b. ctfs.	60½	61
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	Sixth Ave.	200	..
Cleve. & P.	186	190	Third Av.	185	190
Col. Mid.	5	6	T. & O. C.	..	20
Col. M. pf.	16	17½	T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Com. Cable	170	..	T. C. R. T.	65	67
Consol. Coal	50	55	U. S. Exp.	50	54
Consol. Ice	40¾	42¾	U. S. R. pf.	115¾	118
Con. Ice pf.	85	90	U. S. & B. R.	170	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	21	Wabash	7¾	7¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	Wag. P. Car.	197	200
Eighth Av.	400	..	W. F. Exp.	127	130
Erie	13½	13¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
E. T. & T. pf.	95	98			
Ev. & T. H.	39½	40			
F. & P. M.	30	32			
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60			
Gluc. pf.	108	118			
Hock. Val.	23¼	25			
Ill. Cent., l.	1.100	..			
Int. Silver	15	16			
Jilet & Chi.	175	..			
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15			
K. & L. M. pf.	17	18			
K. & D. M. pf.	49½	53¼			

BULLION AND MARKING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 2.70 cash.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Anaconda sold at .51, 100 Argentum at .24, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 200 Isabella at .90, 100 Julia at .04, seller 10; 200 Mexican at .66, 200 Mount Rosa at .27, 100 Potosi at .45, 300 Sierra Nevada at .27, and 350 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.35.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belcher	.27	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.33	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.80	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con	.16	Savage	.24
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.66
Ciscliar	.24	Standard	2.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.30	Small Hopes	1.25
Crown Point	.22	Union Consolidated	.34
Com. F. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.33
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.03
Deadwood Terra	.60	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol	.45	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Golden Sceptre	.23	Golden Fleece	.25
Gold & Curry	.45	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.32	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.84
Horn Silver	1.35	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.23
Julia Consol	.02	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pomb	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.09	Union	.30
Little Chief	.19	Work	.24
Mexican	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.18½
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ophir	1.20	Grey Forge	.12½
Occidental	.18		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.01	Gar. Con	.18
Jennie Blanche	.57½	Golden Fleece	.25
Monroe Cop. com	3.05	Isabella	.84
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.60	Justine	.01
Alamo	.09½	Pande Basin	.40
Anaconda	.50	Portland	1.95
Anchoria	.72	Sentinel	.002½
Cr. Ck. Con	.10¾	Union Gold	.34
Cannon Ball	.008	Waldorf	.01
Elkton	.92	Work	.25½
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.10	Rosario Honduras	5.00

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The features of the market to-day were the strength and activity of American Railways, Electric Company of America, National Electric, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and Union Traction. Substantial fractions were added to their prices. The buying and selling today were widely scattered, but commission houses enjoyed quite a good business, as did the arbitrage houses in the Readings and Northern Pacific common. The Street was somewhat disappointed in the steel stocks, which had been expected to be features, but were almost stagnant in their dullness. The close was firm at the best prices of the day.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22¼	22¾	Penn. Mfg.	25¼	25¼
Choctaw	41½	42	Phila. Trac.	69¼	69½
El. Stg. Bat.	150	152	Union Trac.	42¼	42¾
El. St. R. pf.	154	156	U. Gas & I.	169¾	167¼
El. Co. of A.	17⅞	18¼	Welsbach Lt.	53¼	53⅝
Lehigh Val.	27⅞	27¾	W.N.Y. & P.	7	7¼
Marsden	15¾	15½			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,840,272
Gold reserve	244,902,814
Net silver	4,869,360
United States notes in Treasury	15,741,180
Treasury notes of 1890	801,216
Total receipts this day	2,132,712
Total receipts this month	14,892,829
Total receipts this year	92,947,087
Total expenditures this day	2,230,000
Total expenditures this month	17,616,000
Total expenditures this year	74,177,090
Deposits in national banks	77,745,243
Silver bullion	968,082
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	161,338
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	901,138
Customs	1,204,216
Miscellaneous	27,357

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
8,500	108¼	8,000	87⅛
17,000	108⅜	2,000	87¼
Adams Exp Co 4s		Mil, L S & W 1st	
2,000	107½	3,000	141½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
4,000	96	2,000	100
T, T & S F adj 4s		1st col 5s	
10,000	85⅝	5,000	96¼
4,000	85¼	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
Gen 4s		3,000	96
10,000	101⅜	1,000	87
10,000	101¼	Mut Fuel Gas 5s	
2,000	101½	2,000	107
Balt & Ohio 4s		N, C & St L 5s	
5,000	100⅜	11,000	107¼
500	100⅝	N Y C 1st coup	
11,000	100¾	1,000	112
9,000	100⅜	L S col 3½s	
B & O 3½s		1,000	90⅞
2,000	96	8,000	100¼
Bklyn Rap T 5s		N Y, Ont & W re-funding 4s	
5,000	115¼	1,000	106¾
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		Nor & W Ry con 4s	
2,000	101	18,000	94½
Can So 1st 5s		Nor Pac Ry pr ln 4s	
1,000	108¼	9,000	102½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		500	103½
5,000	96⅜	6,000	102½
5,000	96⅝	Ore R R & N 4s	
1st inc		13,000	101¼
10,000	41	1st	
Cent Pac 1st w i		5,000	112¼
20,000	99½	Ore S L inc A 5s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	96½
4,000	97½	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
Con 5s		1,000	104
2,000	118⅝	P & W 1st 4s, J P M & Co certfs	
C, B & Q, C & I div 5s		5,000	99½
10,000	105	Reading Co gen 4s	
Chi & Erie 1st		40,000	88
2,000	116½	10,000	88¼
C, I & L rfdg 5s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
5,000	100	2,000	98½
C, R I & P gen 4s		St L & I M gen 5s	
12,000	107	25,000	113⅜
17,000	107¼	St L, I M & S 4s	
5,000	107	10,000	85½
Col F & I 5s		St L & S F g m 6s	
4,000	91	7,000	124¼
Col & South 1st 4s		St L S Wn 1st	
1,000	80¼	25,000	95¼
Det & Mack g 4s		20,000	95¼
11,000	70	1,000	95¼
D, M & M L G		2d inc	
5,000	19⅜	5,000	66
Erie gen lien 4s		5,000	65⅞
15,000	72	28,000	66
4s prior bds		2,000	65¾
3,000	91½	25,000	66
E & T H gen 5s		5,000	66¼
5,000	108	St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
F & P M 5s		1,000	117
25,000	105	S F, E & P 1st	
Ft W & D C 1st		5,000	107⅝
5,000	78½	10,000	107⅞
G H & S A, M & P div, 5s		10,000	107½
10,000	108½	S Val & N E 4s	
Hock Val 4½s		5,000	100
5,000	101¼	So Pac col trust 4s when issued	
5,000	101⅜	5,000	83¼
2,000	101½	5,000	83⅜
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		3,000	83½
2,000	114	10,000	83¾
K C, P & G 1st		2,000	83¾
16,000	70¼	S Pac of Cal 5s con stamped	
25,000	69½	5,000	108¼
1,000	69¼	5,000	107¾
25,000	69¾	So Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	69¾	5,000	109⅝
5,000	69¾	Stand R & T inc	
2,000	69¾	2,000	24½
2,000 20F	68¼	Tell C, I & R 6s, 1st div 1st	
15,000	69½	10,000	109½
2,000	69¼	Tex & N O con 5s	
10,000	69½	12,000	103¾
10,000	67	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Knick Ice 1st		1,000	115¼
2,000	98	T, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs	
L S & M S 3½s		4,000	115
1,000	110¼	1,000	114⅝
L & N col trust 4s		Union Pac 4s	
10,000	99¾	10,000	105
57,000	99¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
United 4s		1,000	117
1,000	99¼	2d 5s	
1,000	100⅛	1,000	100½
10,000	99¾	Deb series B	
Gen mtge 6s		19,000	37
12,000	116	W Cent 1st 4s w i	
Minn & St L con 5s		25,000

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeated by Louisville in a Close Contest.

GAME LOST IN FIRST INNING

The Visitors Batted in Three Runs Before Seymour Settled Down—Good Fielding on Both Sides.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	33	.649
Boston	60	34	.638
Philadelphia	58	38	.604
Baltimore	55	39	.585
Chicago	52	42	.553
Cincinnati	52	42	.553
St. Louis	53	44	.546
Pittsburg	48	48	.500
Louisville	41	51	.446
New York	37	54	.407
Washington	35	62	.361
Cleveland	17	82	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 4; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 13.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 14, Pittsburg, 13.
St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

"Si" Seymour, the New York's pitcher, had one bad inning, the first, in the game with the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. He allowed the Louisvilles to hit his pitching for a three-bagger, a double, and two singles, yielding three runs—a lead that the New Yorks could not overcome in the face of the splendid pitching by Phillippi.

After the first inning Seymour settled down and pitched as well as the Louisville man, but it was then too late. Not until the eighth inning did a New York player connect with the plate. Then Phillippi seemed to lose his cunning for a while, but after the locals had batted in two runs before any one was out Phillippi steadied down and the next three batters were easily retired.

There were several times during the game when the locals hit the ball to an apparently safe spot, but each time a fielder managed to get ahead of the ball. Hoy captured two hard drives to centre field, while Clarke made a brilliant catch near the ground of a short hit by Gleason in the third inning.

The fielding on both sides was sharp. The locals played splendidly in the field, at times doing work that was little short of phenomenal. Five double plays were made during the game, three of these being completed by Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Wagner, the big right fielder for Louisville, had no trouble in finding Seymour's curves. He got three hits, including a two-bagger. O'Brien and Davis made two hits each off Phillippi, both of O'Brien's hits being two-baggers. Davis reached first and then stole second three different times, with no one out, but the batters who followed him failed to make a hit.

The two runs of the New Yorks were secured on singles by Van Haltren and Grady and O'Brien's two-bagger. The visitors' run in the eighth resulted from a base on balls, a sacrifice, and a single. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Hoy, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Grady, 3b.	0	1	2	0	1	Leach, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	3	6	1	Wagner, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Clingman, ss.	0	1	2	6	1
Seymour, p.	0	0	1	0	4	Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	7	27	18	1	Total.	4	10	27	13	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2
Louisville	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	4

First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Louisville, 5. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Phillippi, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Phillippi, 1. Three-base hit—Leach. Two-base hits—Wagner, O'Brien. 2. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Phillippi, Leach. Double plays—Clingman and Kelley; Ritchey and Kelley; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle; Gleason, Davis, and Doyle. 2. Stolen bases—Davis, 3; Gleason, and Grady. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Umpires—Messrs. Manasau and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN DEFEATED.

They Go Down Before Cincinnatis in a Heavy Hitting Game.

The Brooklyns were again defeated by the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and now hold a lead of only one game over the Bostons for first place. The game was noted for heavy batting. The score was tied twice, and then Brooklyn secured what appeared to be a safe lead by a batting rally in the sixth. Donovan, who relieved Yeager in the pitcher's box, went to pieces in the eighth inning, enabling the visitors to get a winning lead. Kennedy was sent in to pitch for Brooklyn in the last inning, but the change was made too late, although the Brooklyns made a bold bid for victory in the last two innings. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	3	2	4	4	0	Keeler, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Kelley, lf.	3	0	6	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0	Daly, 2b.	2	2	1	4	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Anders n, 1b.	1	2	12	1	1
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	2	4	2	Dahlen, ss.	2	3	2	5	1
Steinfeldt, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Casey, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Peitz, c.	2	2	3	3	0	McGuire, c.	1	1	3	3	0
Hawley, l.	1	1	1	1	0	Yeager, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Hahn, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Donovan, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	0	1	0	0	*Jennings	0	0	0	0	0
						Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	14	15	27	16	3	Total.	13	12	27	15	2

*Batted for Donovan in the eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	7	0	—	14
Brooklyn	4	1	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	—	13

Home runs—Peitz, Dahlen. Three-base hits—Smith, Steinfeldt, Keeler, McGuire. Two-base hits—Beckley, Keeler. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Hawley, 1; by Hahn, 1. Stolen bases—Corcoran, (2,) Selbach, Anderson, Dahlen. Bases on balls—Off Yeager, 3; off Donovan, 4; off Kennedy, 2; off Hawley, 5; off Hahn, 7. Double play—Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson. Wild pitches—Donovan, 1; Kennedy, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburg, 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The game today was a most remarkable one. When Pittsburg went to the bat in the ninth inning the score was 8 to 6 in Philadelphia's favor. With three men on bases Magee made a wild throw of Donovan's bunt, sending three runs across the plate. Orth was substituted, and before the last man was out Pittsburg scored four more runs. In the home team's half an error by Bowerman and consecutive hitting gave the locals six runs and the game. Score:

Pittsburg	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	—13
Philadelphia	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	6	—14

Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; Philadelphia, 21. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Magee, Orth, and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Chicago players had no difficulty in winning the game to-day, as the Washingtons, although they hit hard, exhibited incompetent work on the bases. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	—6

Base hits—Washington, 13; Chicago, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Duncan; Chicago, Roach and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Clevelands started to-day with three runs, but after that they were unable to bat with any effect. Boston batted Knepper hard when hits were needed. Score:

Boston	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	..	—7
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—St. Louis won an exciting game from the Baltimores to-day. Young was in fine form, and but for errors by the men back of him the Baltimores would not have scored a run. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	—6
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Baltimore, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Schreckengost; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Journal Defeats The Times.

THE TIMES team met defeat at the hands of The Journal team in the game played in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League series at Prospect Park yesterday. Score:

Journal	0	0	2	1	7	0	0	8	—18	
TIMES	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	4

THE JEFFRIES-MITCHELL FIGHT.

Difficulty Experienced in Finding a Suitable Hall in London.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—William A. Brady is experiencing considerable difficulty in finding a hall suitable for the proposed Jeffries-Mitchell boxing exhibition, the Sporting Club being closed. But he is still endeavoring to succeed.

Mitchell, who has been training at Brighton, has had several interviews with Brady and Jeffries. He says he is anxious to meet the American in his best form, if Brady can secure a place.

OLD CYCLORAMA TO BE RAZED.

The Building on Fifty-fifth Street to Give Way to a Flathouse.

A more or less famous building near Central Park that has served many different purposes during the past ten years is now in process of demolition, to make place for a large flathouse which is soon to be erected by an up-town syndicate.

The building is the circular one on the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, which, shortly before it was sold, served as a repository for carriages. Previously it was the New York branch of the English horse auction firm of Tattersalls, and later it was used by William Easton and W. D. Grand also as a horse auctioneer's sales ring. The building was erected about fifteen years ago, to be used as a cyclorama, which represented some of the stirring battles of the civil war, and it served this purpose for several years.

It was turned over to a circus man later, and wild animals made it their home for a while. Then Prof. Gleason, the tamer of wild horses, secured it for exhibition purposes, and when he left, the Tattersalls people made it their American branch.

While the building served as an auction mart for horses, some of the best thoroughbreds and trotting horses in the country were sold there. The Southern and Far Western breeders of both running and trotting horses shipped their annual consignments there, and horsemen from all parts of the East and West congregated there to bid upon the animals. St. Blaise, who up to the time of his sale to Charles Reed was the highest-priced thoroughbred ever sold in this country, was purchased in this ring.

TABLET ON THE TOWER BUILDING

Structure the Earliest Example of Steel Skeleton Construction.

A bronze tablet reciting the fact that the Tower Building, at 50 Broadway, was the earliest example of the steel skeleton construction, row so generally used in tall buildings, was unveiled yesterday afternoon. The tablet, which is put up by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, is 30 by 33 inches in size, and occupies a commanding position on the Broadway front of the Tower Building, just to the left of the entrance. Shortly after 3 o'clock John Cooper, President of the society, removed the American flag which had covered the tablet.

During the latter part of the afternoon many people who had doubtless passed the Tower Building thousands of times stopped to read the inscription and learn that the structure was the first to be erected "in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundation by a framework of metallic posts and beams." The tablet also bears the name of the designer of the building and the originator of this system of construction, Architect Bradford Lee Gilbert, and of the contractors, the Jackson Architectural Iron Works.

The Tower Building was erected in 1888 and 1889. It has always been one of the most noticeable structures on Lower Broadway on account of its toothpick proportions, being twelve stories in height and only 21 feet 6 inches in width. It was erected to give a Broadway entrance to a building of larger area on New Street. If the old style of construction had been used ten stories in row a lot there would have been room for little more than a hallway on account of the extremely thick walls required by the building laws for a structure of so great a height. The problem was solved, however, by the skeleton construction with which the height of buildings has since been shown to be almost without limit.

Among the members of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers who attended the unveiling were William J. Fryer, its Secretary; Henry A. Wilson, David Pettigill, John J. Radley, Charles E. Cheney, Samuel McMillan, and Cornelius O'Reilly.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Properties Sold—The Day's Dealings at Auction.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co., represented by F. J. Davison, have sold for E. Augusta Grinnell the two five-story flats, 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street, 50 by 98.9, and for Lucy A. Hale the four-story dwelling, 112 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining at the rear, 16.8 by 98.9. The buyer will alter the premises for business purposes.

Jefferson M. Levy is the buyer of 31 Cortlandt Street, the sale of which was reported last week.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for A. W. Haviland to George McCorkle, for about $45,000, the four-story dwelling 36 East Forty-ninth Street, 21.6 by 75.

J. C. Umberfield has sold to James B. Brady the five-story brick and stone-front dwelling 7 West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, one of a row recently completed.

Edwin Q. Bell has sold for A. P. Bachman to an investor the five-story single flat, 204 West Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 87 by 100.5.

Richard H. Gatling has leased for Claus Doscher to the United Wine and Trading Company for a term of years the seven-story building, 38 by 75, at the northwest corner of Laight and Greenwich Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

790 Amsterdam Avenue, 14.6 by 84.2, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Union Dime Savings Institution $15,000

338 and 340 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 58.10 by 100.11 by 150.6½ by about 125, two and three story brick stables; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Farrell..... 10,000

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, August Ruff..... 28,500

Friday's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John S. Sheppard, Jr., referee, 73 and 75 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,374; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., assignee's sale, Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, assignee, 100, 102, and 104 Duane Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 75.9 by 117.6 by 117.3 by 75.9, one, two, and three story brick buildings. Subject to mortgages for $50,000, a life interest of Leonard W. Kipp, and the dower right of the wife, Stanley C. Kipp.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,817.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 100 by 80; Henry G. Gabay of 892 Third Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $185,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 345 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 90.5; Wilber M. Galge of 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; George J. Ebert, architect; cost, $60,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten two-story brick and stone dwellings, 18 by 55; Hilde B. Reeves, owner; H. Alban Reeves of 13 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 128 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Daniel O'Day of 128 West Seventy-second Street, owner; William Baumgarten & Co., arcnitects; cost, $1,500.

No. 258 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; J. W. Dimock, Jr., of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick theatre and office building; Elliot Zborowski, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 44 to 50 East Forty-third Street, to two two and one story brick stores; Charles & Co., premises, owners; Charles I. Berg, architect; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Robert Bacon of 1 Park Avenue, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Fritz A. Selje of 574½ East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 413 East Eighth Street, to a five-story brick factory; estate of Emeline Roach of 657 Fifth Avenue, owner; Freeman Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 226 and 228 East Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; New York Training School for Deaconesses, owner; G. H. Budlong of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 317 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story-and-basement brick dwelling; C. W. Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 124 West Nineteenth Street, to a six-story-and-basement brick store; B. Altman & Co., owner; Francis H. Kimball, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 334 and 336 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick factory; D. Auerback & Sons, premises, owners; H. A. Hasenstein of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $350.

Third Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, to a three-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,800.

Forty-second Street, north east corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Cooper Hewitt, premises, owner; L. L. Barnard, architect; cost, $200.

CORBETT'S ROADHOUSE SOLD.

Ex-Pugilist Said to Have Disposed of Jerome Avenue Property.

James J. Corbett, the ex-champion pugilist, according to a report circulated yesterday, has sold his roadhouse at the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road. The property covers about five lots and is said to have brought $21,000.

Corbett was at Asbury Park yesterday, and none of his associates knew anything about the transaction. Thomas Corbett said that his brother had sold the property in the market and had received several offers for it, one of which, he knew, had been favorably regarded.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

ALLEY, w s, commences at n s of Rivington St, 102 ft w of Chrystie St, at point 85 ft n of Rivington St, runs n 42x 38; Edward Trapp and wife to Conrad Wack 11,000

BEAVER ST, 49, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Beaver St, n s, adjoining lands of Harriet H. Starr and Mrs. Plum, 16x88.11x13.9x90.4, leasehold; John Berry to Arthur Berry and others 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of Wendover Av, 75x70.2x81.6x100.11; Eugene Sondheim to James Anderson 18,000

INTERIOR LOT, 52 ft n of 41st St, and 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 1.10x e 9.6x n 13.2x e 14.6x s 15x w 24; Edward Livermore to Benjamin Knower, executor and trustee 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and 20.10 ft n of 182d St, runs n 25x w 50x s 25x e 50; Robert B. Snowden to Louis Wechsler 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and 20.10 ft n of 182d St, runs n 25x w 50x s 25x e 50; Daniel Nasen to Louis Wechsler, ½ part 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av x 20.10 ft n of 182d St, runs n 25x w 50x s 25x e 50; Maud O. Snowden and others, by guardian, to Daniel Nason 900

LENOX AV, 192, e s, 18.8x85; Albert Blackburn to Clark B. Ferry 1

MADISON ST, s s, 43.7 ft e of Jefferson St, 21.1x70; interior lot, 43.7 ft e of Jefferson St, and 120 ft n of Rutgers Place, runs n 10x s 18.11x e 11; Madison St, s s, 64.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 21.1x70; Henry H. Davis and another, executors, &c., to Harris Cohen 30,975

MADISON AV, s e corner of 133d St, 19.11x80; 116th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; 122d St, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Moses Arndtstein to Max Chisling 1

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s of James Moonley's lot, 90x146x90x141; Frederick A. Snow to John E. Doyle 100

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s of James Moonley's lot, 90x146x90x141; Nelson D. Stilwell to Frederick A. Snow 100

PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x 90; Bela D. Eisler to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 8,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 22x100; Harris Rosenberg and wife to Louis Friedenberg 500

ST. JOHN AV, e s, 11.4 ft s from the corner of Prospect Av, 40.7x96.6x40.5x 99.8; Mary A. Hoffman to Charles Doll, Jr., and another 1

TRAVERS ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Creston Av, 16.8x100.1; Mary A. Costello to Mary J. Farley 1

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x88.10x86.8x129.5; Meradith J. Murray to Raphael Constantian. ½ part. 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,364, 50x120; William W. Gardiner to Louise A. Grill 8,000

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 176th St, 108x67.3; August Rickersfeld to Leopold Oppenheimer 1

WILLETT ST, 85 and 87, w s, 40x100; Max Chisling to Moses Arndtstein 72,000

3D AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x110; Henry W. Donald to Richard V. Harnett 1

5TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Charles A. Lindsley to Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association 1

67TH ST, s s, 221 ft w of Avenue D, 22x 97; Sol Cohen to Abraham J. Gottlieb... 15,000

49TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6 x75; A. Walter Haviland and wife to George McCorkle 1

52D ST, s s, 338.6 ft e of 8th Av, 14.6x 10.5; Mary McMahon to Walter Keys... 20,000

54TH ST, s s, 272 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.5; Henry Ziegler to Albertina S. Ziegler.....Gift

63D ST, 227 West, 25x100.5; Eugene Brehm to Annie and August Meyer..... 19,000

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 40x 100.5; Frances E. Quin and another to Lawson C. Rich. ⅔ part 11,333

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 40x 100.5; Florence Quin, by guardian, to Lawson C. Rich 5,667

77TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 25x102.8; William S. Hunter to Isaac T. Meyer and another 1

83D ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Albert Nagel and wife to John Schriener and others, trustees 21,000

95TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.8; John Hayes to Thomas Adelson and another 24,000

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 162.9x100; Rachel Kaplan to Rubin Barkin 1

149TH ST, n s, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94 ft to St. Nicholas Av x102.2x72.3 x99.11; Walter H. Mead to Frederick S. Howard, executor 50,000

161ST ST, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 30x 112; Palen-Thompson Corporation to D. Anna Farrer 100

182D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x29.10; Joel S. Ives, executor, to Louis Wechsler 2,700

183D ST, n s, 218 ft w of Grand Av, 17x78; Robert C. Wood to Joseph Nickles. 4,500

Recorded Leases.

BRAUN, Katharina, to Katharina Birnbaum; 2d St, 193, 7 10-12 years..... 1,740

DAILY, George, and another, to Ohrnstiehl Drayfus; Wooster St, 149 to 153, 3 years. 4,800

OTTINGER, Marx, and another, to August H. Ziegler; Pearl St, 31 and 20, Bridge St, 5 years..... 1,800, 2,500

PURDY, Charles A., and another, to Abraham Harris; Broome St, 259 and 261, 5 years 3,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Theresa, to Harris D. Colt and another; 119th St, n s, $5 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years 13,000

ADELSON, Thomas and Moses A. Slone to John Hayes; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 19,000

ANDERSON, James, to Eugene Sondheim; Brook Av, s w corner of Wendover Av, ½ year 28,000

ANDERSON, James, to Eugene Sondheim; Brook Av, n w corner of Wendover Av, ½ year 18,000

BLAKE, Robert J., to Bradley & Currier Company; 129th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months, (gold)..... 10,000

BONAGURE, Vincent, and Minnie, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 167th St, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av; also Washington Av, w s, old line, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 1 year 500

BROWN, Henry, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c.; 114th St, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 50x127.10, 1 year (two mortgages each)..... 12,500

BRUBACHER, Daniel, and Charles Rentz to Katharina Feser; 208 and 210 East 13th St, 2 year 17,000

CAMPBELL, Alice E., to Edward J. Biedermann and another, executors, &c.; 225th St, s s, 108 ft e of Vario Av, 5 years 2,000

CHANDLER, James E., to Clarence R. Goode; Bradhurst Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, secures note..... 4,000

CHISLING, Max, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Willett St, w s, 150.6 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 44,000

CHISLING, Max, to Louis Hyman; Willett St, w s, 150.6 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years..... 5,500

CHISLING, Max, to William W. Vaughan; 116th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, collateral notes for..... 2,000

DAVIS, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138th St, n s, 110 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 30,000

DAGES, Christian, to Charles H. Congdon; 126th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 800

DOYLE, John E., to Frederick A. Snow; Mott Av, e s, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 1 year 8,000

ETTINGER, Raphael, to Sarah L. Mitchell; Lexington Av, 1,451, e s, 5 years..... 10,000

FARLEY, Mary J., to Mary A. Costello; Travers St, s s, 116.8 ft w of Creston Av, installments 500

FARRER, D. Anna, to Palen-Thompson Corporation; 161st St, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 1 year..... 900

FICK, Peter W., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 13th St, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 20,000

FREELAND, Mary and John, to John S. Watkins; 27th St, n s, 148 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 1,000

GAFFNEY, Stephen B., and another to Thomas L. Newman; Washington St, e s, 53.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x108, 1 year 200

GRILL, Louisa A., to William W. Gardiner; Washington Av, 1,364, 5 years.... 7,000

HENNESSY, Mary, to Francis Kirby, individually, and Jane McMenomy, as trustee; 29 Frankfort St, 8 months..... 1,500

ITZKOVITZ, Moritz, to John and Elizabetha Braun; 89 Lewis St, 3 years..... 6,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Joseph Fox; 233 and 235 East 16th St, 1 year..... 18,000

KANZE, Rudolph, to John F. Betz; 3d Av, 3,309, demand..... 1,500

LAWLOR, Francis, to Thomas Conville Brewing Company, Fordham Av, n w corner of Jacob St, demand..... 1,000

McCORKLE, George, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 49th St, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 16,000

McCORKLE, George, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 49th St, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 12,000

MULLER, Mary, and another, to George Mackenzie; 162d St, n s, 105.9 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 1,303

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 163d St, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 163d St, n s, 54 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MURRAY, Meredith, and Raphael Constantian to George G. Dutcher, administrator, &c.; Wales Av, w s, 237.6 ft s of Westchester Av, demand..... 4,000

NICKLAS, Joseph, to Robert C. Wood; 183d St, n s, 218 ft w of Grand Av, installments..... 700

OPPENHEIMER, Leopold, to August Rickersfeld; Washington Av, widened, s w corner of 176th St, 5 years..... 5,000

POLK, Maurice, to Corn Exchange Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 153d St, 1 year..... 41,987

POLK, Maurice, to Citizens' Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 153d St, 1 year..... 150,000

REIS, Wolf, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 1 year 42,000

RICH, Lawson C., to Derby Rogers, as guardian; 69th St, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 1-3 part, 3 years..... 4,000

RICH, Lawson C., to Frances E. and Jean L. Quinn; 69th St, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 2-3 parts, 3 years..... 8,000

RUSSELL, Chandler, and others to Richard W. Freedman; 126th St, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

SANFORD, William H., to West Pollock; 24th St, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, demand. 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Charles Thomsen; 1,760 2d Av, 2 years..... 2,500

SMITH, Armenia, to William D. Du Bois; 141st St, n s, 455.9 ft e of Alexander Av, demand..... 1,500

THORLEY, Jennie E., to Park Mortgage Company; 42d St, n s, 367.10 ft e of Broadway, 5 years..... 20,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Bradley & Currier Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 3 months 9,400

WALLACH, Abraham, to F. Kingsbury Curtis and Harris D. Colt; 119th St, n s, 201 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 12,500

WILLETT, Fannie V., to Charles L. Tiffany; 1,718 Madison Av, 3 years..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE WITT, George G., and Isaac S. Wheaton, executors, &c., to Caroline T. Wheaton 20,245

EATON, Vashti G., to Michael Regan.... 3,000

HYMAN, Louis, to Tobias Silverstone.... 5,500

OERTLE, Clara M., administratrix, to John H. Andrews 3,500

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to James S. Reynolds..... 5,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Susan M. Tuthill, assigns four mortgages..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of Home St, 253.11x— to Jackson Av x232.9 to Home St x101.5 to beginning; John H. Nickisch against Robert E. Smith, owner and contractor 1,009

CEDAR AV, w s, 150 ft n from n line of land of Lewis G. Morris, 25x100; William T. Lear against Leon Belscher, owner; Frank C. Foster, contractor..... 250

ELIZABETH ST, 287 to 295; Gregory Leahy, against Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg, owners; George Martin, contractor 20

1ST AV, 2,197 to 2,203; Clementi Indelli, by attorney, against Deegan & Co., as contractors 31

2D AV, 2,078; Jacob Linden against David Cohen and — Barach, owners and contractors 101

3D AV, 3,810 to 3,816; William Nelson against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor 850

17TH ST, 16 East; the White Fire-Proof Construction Company against Luke Healey, Thomas McKeon, and W. W. Vaughan, owners and contractors..... 104

65TH ST, 234 West; William E. Pruden against Adele Galleker, owner; George J. Kilgen, contractor..... 125

80TH ST, 145 East; John C. Brennan against Richard C. Baker, owner; John M. Slattery, contractor 150

85TH ST, 347 West; G. Greenhalgh & Co. against W. E. D. Stokes, owner; John

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid at $20 a month; city reference. L., Box 854, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—French; understands her business; in private house in town. L. D., 242 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. &c.—By a lady as visiting private secretary; exceptionally talented letter writer; would supervise giving of luncheons, dinners, in all details; arranging menus, ordering, purchasing, and superintending the making of soups, entrées, salads &c., in perfection; either in or out of town. Majavis, Box 139 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; understands general housework; in private family; good city references. P. M., 106 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; several years' reference; seven years with present employer; married, no children; leaves on account of family giving up horses. Present employer's, 12 East 9th St.

Miscellaneous.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUILDER OR CONTRACTOR; 20 years' experience; estimates made for all kinds of work. Draughtsman, Box 142 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—Japanese chef for large family in country; must be willing and thoroughly competent for all varieties of cooking; immediate engagement. Address C. W. McCutchen, 95 Broad St.

WANTED—Young man who has some knowledge of the railroad supply business, and who has some trade. Address A. B. C., Box 157 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WOLF & GROSS.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WOLF & GROSS, assigned to Desmond Dunne for the benefit of creditors, greeting:

You each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Desmond Dunne, as assignee of said Wolf & Gross, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of said court, and the seal of said court, the eighth day of August, 1899.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

W. SACKMAN, Att'y for Assignee.

au10-1aw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GREENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Greenberg of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Greenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. HELER, individually and as a partner in Heller & Frankel, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,314.

To the creditors of George W. Heller of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said George W. Heller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 346 West 125th Street, New York City, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID L. KATZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David L. Katz, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David L. Katz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE J. SWAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of Eugene J. Swan of New York City, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene J. Swan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 9, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD WEIL, individually and as a partner in Leopold Weil and Company, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Weil, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAUDE A. WILSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,325.

To the creditors of Maude A. Wilson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Maude A. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD ZELLER and HENRY KRIEGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Zeller and Henry Krieger of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Bernard Zeller and Henry Krieger were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 9, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ESTHER BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Esther Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 7, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH WOODS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Woods, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.

Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.

au3-1aw7wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON,
Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

80th Street.

West End Avenue.	60	125 / 125	Broadway.

Known as Nos. 412 and 414 West End Avenue.

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $44,355.55, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $635 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $73,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

au10-2aw8wTh&M&au31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nichola Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nichola Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

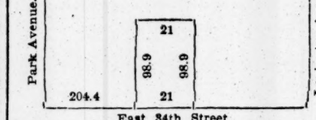
The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Isham, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page, 594, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:

East 35th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

jl24-2aw8wM&Th&au15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, and immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly, part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

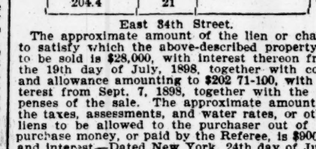
Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chamber Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

111th Street.



SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IRENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

GAHREN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM WEBSTER, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Acty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER. GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E LEIES, Administratrix.

FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au8-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. LOUISE A. C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Mr. Hoffman Protests Against Its Employes Arranging Mock Crimes.

PASSAGE AT ARMS WITH MOSS

Witnesses Tell How Capt. Price Drove Out Disorderly Persons—Faulty Robbery Records.

The Mazet Investigating Committee continued yesterday the consideration of testimony intended to show an extraordinary prevalence of robberies in the city. Especial attention was given to the Tenderloin Precinct, and the chief witness of the day was an agent of the committee, who went there to get robbed, and succeeded.

Against this sort of testimony, Assemblyman Hoffman made a vigorous protest. "If this committee is to be used for the perpetration of mock crimes," said he, "I think the sooner the people know it the better. I don't believe the money of the State should be spent on such work."

Counsel Moss, by way of preface to the day's proceedings, stated that the records of suspicious places kept at the office of the Chief of Police showed, in all the eighty precincts, only 83 houses suspected of being disorderly, 44 suspected of being policy shops, 25 suspected of being poolrooms, and 11 suspected of being gambling houses.

Joel S. Harris, a detective employed by the committee, was the first witness. He told of being robbed on the night of June 6, in a house at 115 West Twenty-sixth Street. At the invitation of a negro woman, he went inside and was relieved of a one dollar bill and some "stage" money. He got three officers to go with him to the house to recover the money.

When they got inside, a big negro gave him back the good bill and the bogus money, at the same time guying him for raising such a row about a dollar. The officers, too, jeered at him, told him he was "light enough to float," that he was a fool for "putting up such a holler" for just a dollar and that they never would have budged if they had known that was all he had lost. They made no arrests.

Harris told also of being robbed by a negro woman at 149 West Thirty-third Street. An officer went with him to the house and recovered the money, but arrested nobody.

MR. HOFFMAN PROTESTS.

"Did you go to the house where you were robbed by arrangement with anybody?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

"No, Sir."

Mr. Moss—Would that have excused the officers, Mr. Hoffman?

Mr. Hoffman—The officers are not supposed to assist in make-believe arrests.

Mr. Moss—I am surprised at the attitude of one of the members of this committee toward one of its employes.

Mr. Hoffman—I am willing to stand by it. If the funds or this committee are to be used for the purpose of having people arrange to be robbed, I think the people should know it.

Mr. Moss—Does it so appear?

Mr. Hoffman—It looks that way.

Mr. Moss—I say that as one of the employers of this young man you owe it to him to prove your assertions.

Mr. Hoffman—That is the purpose of my examination, and as a member of this committee and a servant of the people I will not receive instructions from you, Mr. Moss.

George P. Hammond, the chief of the committee's detectives, told of his experiences in watching two houses on West Twenty-sixth Street, 116 and 133, occupied by colored women. He found, he said, that the two houses worked together; if a woman robbed a man in one she would cross to the other, so that when the victim returned with an officer she would not be found.

He watched these places from an adjoining house all of one night; saw the policeman on the beat stop frequently and chat with the women on the stoop, and saw a man who had been robbed go back into the house at 116 with a policeman, coming out without having recovered his money.

Detective Hammond told with much satisfaction of an evening he had spent in the Tenderloin, in the course of which he found George Frank of 949 Sixth Avenue lying bleeding in a drug store, having been cut by a woman who tried to rob him in front of the Garrick Theatre. He saw a policeman halt a hansom, in which sat a handsomely dressed woman, at Greeley Square. The officer started with his prisoner down West Thirty-second Street. The officer stopped to talk with some men while the woman went into an alley, and took something from her stocking. Then she returned and brushed against the officer, who seemed to lose interest in his prisoner, allowing her to go free.

Mr. Hammond said that women of bad character were coming here from all over the country and from Europe, attracted by the wide-openness of the town.

PRICE CLEANED OUT A HOUSE.

Charles Lomax, a colored man, who lives at 129 West Twenty-sixth Street, testified to the disorderly character of the resort at No. 133. He knew numerous robberies were committed there, because the victims frequently returned with officers and came to his door by mistake.

"Things got so bad," said Lomax, "that I went to Capt. Price and complained. He told me that, now that the neighbors had made complaint, he would see that the place was broken up. Before that, he said, the men who had been robbed there were unwilling to appear in court. The Captain said he knew the place was a tough one, and he dictated a letter to the landlord, telling him if he didn't get rid of his disorderly tenants he would go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted."

The witness admitted that the house was raided that same night, that it has been pulled once since, and that it has been much less disorderly. The undesirable occupants of the basement had been cleaned out, he said.

Mrs. Mary Reardon, who lives at 131 West Twenty-sixth Street, told of frequent robberies in the women's house at No. 133. "The policemen on the beat are very friendly with the women there," she said. "They stand on the stoop and talk with them and go into the hallway and drink beer with them. I've heard the women say that they paid Capt. Price one-half of what they made. They said that when they robbed a man they gave Capt. Price one-half.

"You don't understand that they paid Capt. Price personally?"

"No. They paid the police."

Joseph F. Trahan of 617 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, related his experience on a trolley car going to Coney Island with a woman friend recently. Policeman Patrick Deloughry got aboard at Gravesend, and, sitting down next to his companion, pulled out a pistol and told him to "put down your money," at the same time telling the motorman to stop the car in the middle of a bridge. With the woman, who had fainted, in his arms, he jumped off the car, and the policeman disappeared. He had sworn out a warrant for the officer, who had been arrested and held.

MISTAKEN IN THE WITNESS.

Mr. Moss put Herman Frost of 520 West Thirty-eighth Street on the stand to tell about being robbed.

"Where were you robbed, Mr. Frost?"

"Robbed? I never was robbed in my life."

"All right," said Mr. Moss, laughing. "I withdraw the witness. I don't blame you, Mr. Frost."

Dr. Jacob Hartmann of 243 West Thirty-ninth Street told of attending a young man who died from opium smoking at 257 West Thirty-ninth Street. There was much disorder in the block, he said, and robberies were frequent. He had seen policemen go into the house at 239 in uniform and remain a long time—especially a German officer known as "Limburger."

Michael Kooperman, Adrian Herring, and Leopold Gensler told of being robbed by women in the Tenderloin.

Harry C. Roeber, Jr., who lives next door to 133 West Twenty-sixth Street, knew of robberies having been committed there. "But we complained to Capt. Price, and they are all out of there now," he said. This evidence of the prompt breaking up of the place seemed to surprise Mr. Moss.

Joseph P. Keefe, a theatrical man, with white hair and glasses and a clerical look, told of being robbed of $150 by a negro woman who came up to him in front of the Gerlach and threw her arms about him. He followed the woman and had her arrested and then appeared in court against her, but she was discharged, and he never got any of his money back.

Abraham Schnell of 126 East One Hundred and Eighth Street related his experience with two young men, who knocked him down on the night of May 30 and took a locket off his watch chain. When he complained at the police station they told him to go and get the names of the men who assaulted him. He finally complied with these instructions, but to his astonishment one of the men was fined $5 only and the other discharged.

Samuel Wiseman was robbed of $185 by a woman in a house at 151 West Twenty-fourth Street on Dec. 20. He reported the case, and the woman was arrested and held in $1,000 bail before the Grand Jury. He had gone once before the Grand Jury, but had never heard of the case since.

Mr. Moss said that it might be well later on to inquire into what becomes of all these cases after they go before the Grand Jury.

Maurice Hornish testified to having had his watch taken from him by a waiter in "Silver Dollar" Smith's saloon. He got the watch back, but the thief was dismissed by the Grand Jury.

This concluded the morning session. On reassembling, L. M. Picker took the stand and told of the robbery of his apartments at 62 East Seventh Street and of his search among the suspected "fences" of Hester and Bayard Streets for the stolen clothing. The police told him that if the clothes got into Hester or Bayard Street it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to try to find them, and did nothing.

POLICE RECORDS OF ROBBERIES.

Mr. Moss then resumed the work of pointing out the failure of the police records to show the robberies and burglaries committed or the location of disorderly and suspicious places.

Patrick Curry, a detective of the Nineteenth Precinct, was put on the stand. He said he had been precinct detective for a year, and in that time he had made 285 arrests, of which probably 100 were of women, charged with robbing men.

Mr. Moss tried to get the witness to tell some of the places he went to when he was searching for disorderly persons, but he refused. Mr. Moss then asked the witness about a number of notorious robberies that have occurred in the Tenderloin recently, and insisted on his finding entries of them in the felony or robbery books, kept at the station house. The witness could not find entries of these crimes, and to all of Mr. Moss's questions as to why they were not recorded, he answered, "The blotter will show."

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Moss, "that the precinct authorities are afraid to have people know how much of this thing is going on, and hasn't the order gone out to keep things quiet?"

"I know of no such order," said Detective Curry.

Mr. Moss read from the records to show that there had been, since Jan. 1, 160 cases of robberies of men by women in which arrests had been made, in the Nineteenth Precinct. The same records showed 79 houses in which women had been arrested for such robberies, whereas the precinct books showed only 33 disorderly houses in the precinct and 11 suspicious resorts.

Detective Michaels of the Twentieth Precinct said that he had made about 75 arrests of women for robbing men since he went on duty six months ago. Mr. Moss read to him a list of 87 houses in which such arrests had been made, and asked him to explain why the precinct book showed only 5 disorderly houses in its bounds. Mr. Michaels had no explanation to offer. His testimony concluded the day's session.

It is expected that when the committee adjourns to-morrow it will be for a two weeks' recess. It is not unlikely that the Building Department will be under investigation to-day.

Chairman Mazet received a telegram yesterday from Assemblyman Costello announcing his renomination for the Assembly by acclamation from the Second District of Oswego County, and saying that he would be in his seat to-day.

CAPT. PRICE REPLIES TO MOSS.

Says There Is No Prevalence of Crime in the City—Arrests of Disorderly Persons.

Capt. Price of the Tenderloin precinct, when seen last night, did not appear much perturbed by the testimony brought out at yesterday's session of the Mazet Committee. He was of the opinion that the evidence was such as might be expected where the witnesses were not subjected to cross-examination, and seemed to be rather for effect than for getting at facts. As a matter of fact, the Captain said, the assertions made by the witness Harris were rot. He was quite satisfied to let the records speak for themselves.

"The witness Harris," he said, "was known to every man in his command, and could not have entered the station house without its being known. While he was abroad at the time Harris said that he visited the station, he was in a position to say that Harris had not been to the station. It was not true that cases were omitted from entry in the blotter, and it was equally certain that there was no entry of a case in which Harris appeared as complainant."

The Captain said that just before he went to Europe he cleaned out all of the places specified in Twenty-sixth Street. Of the place at 116, it was true that arrests had been made there, but in each case the prisoners were discharged. On Feb. 7 he arrested twelve persons from there, all of whom were discharged by Magistrate Mott. On Feb. 15 two persons were arrested from the same premises, and they were discharged by Magistrate Brann, and on July 6 five persons were arrested who were discharged by Magistrate Olmsted. "The trouble is," the Captain says, "that persons who become the victims in these cases refuse to appear, and they are more frequently than not persons of wealth and position, and in some cases prominent as church members."

That such a place as this did not appear on the police list as among those under the ban meant simply lack of evidence, and where arrests had been made in this case the Magistrates themselves would not hold on the evidence presented. If those persons who complain to the police of being robbed would appear, it would be an easier matter for the police to break up such places. Again, it should be remembered that the presence of persons of ill-repute in one or two tenements in a large tenement house does not necessarily mean that the whole building is conducted as a resort for crooks.

In the case of No. 133, referred to in the testimony, the Captain said that three arrests were made there and two in May, and in all of the cases the accused were sentenced for six months. In conclusion, Capt. Price said: "There is no prevalence of crime in this city. Any man who feels a pride in the city—and I know I do—must feel vexed when these people say that the town is wide open to thieves. It stands to reason that the going abroad of such reports must embolden the thieves that are here and induce others to come here. If any one disturbs the peace he is subject to arrest and punishment, and it seems to me that when the peace of the whole community is disturbed by the attempt to give the city such a reputation as this, some one should be held criminally liable."

HORGAN & SLATTERY'S WORK.

It Is Said Recorder Goff Helped Them to Secure Sailors' Snug Harbor Contract.

In connection with the affairs of Horgan & Slattery, architects, which continue to engage the attention of the public, it has developed that their "pull" has at one time or another extended beyond the actual bounds of Tammany Hall, and for other than city work. It seems that over a year ago the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor decided to build a sanitarium, to cost about $200,000. Usually the procedure in such cases is to invite plans for the proposed building from architects, but when such a suggestion was made at a meeting of the Trustees of the Snug Harbor Home, it is said, it was opposed, and ultimately, it is stated, the question of plans was left practically with Recorder Goff, who is a member of the board. Incidentally, it is alleged that just about this time certain Tammany men were canvassing the board in the interests of Horgan & Slattery. The Recorder later recommended, it is said, that the plans of Horgan & Slattery be accepted, and this was done.

Secretary Beatty of the Snug Harbor Board, in referring to the matter yesterday, said that so far as he remembered there was another set of plans submitted by a firm of architects whose name he had forgotten, but that these plans had not been considered for the reason that they were far too expensive a building. He was uncertain whether Recorder Goff had had sole charge of the matter, but he said it was a fact that only two sets of plans had been submitted and that only those of Horgan & Slattery had been considered.

A member of the Snug Harbor Board, speaking of the matter, said that Recorder Goff had practically taken the matter into his own hands and in some way or other had gotten the Horgan & Slattery plans accepted by the majority of the board, who seemed to take little interest in the matter.

"My opinion," said the Trustee, "is that Recorder Goff, in his action, was trying to get on the right side of the Tammany men, and thought, by having the plans of favored Tammany Hall architects accepted, that he was helping his own cause along, just as when he secured the election of Daniel Delehanty, Senator Murphy's brother-in-law, to be Governor of the Home, he thought he was improving his own political chances."

Another Trustee declared that Recorder Goff had been trying to run the board ever since he had become a member, simply to further his political ambitions, and that the Horgan & Slattery plans had been accepted because the Recorder was the dominating influence.

Another member of the board said that so far as he remembered the plans of Horgan & Slattery had been accepted without competition, on the recommendation of Recorder Goff. He said, however, that the statement that the architects had received $30,000 for their work was not true. The figure was $3,000. He also said that Recorder Goff had been trying to run things in the board from the outset, and declared that things in connection with the Home were not running as well as they might be because of politics.

The Trustees of Snug Harbor, which is sustained by a bequest under the will of Capt. R. R. Randall, are: Mayor Van Wyck, Recorder Goff, Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who has just replaced Alexander E. Orr; Capt. Jayne, President, and Capt. Norton, Vice President, of the Marine Society; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, and the Rev. Dr. Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, each holding office by virtue of his respective position, under the will of Capt. Randall.

Recorder Goff is in Europe at present, so a statement could not be gotten from him.

DYNAMITE MAY BE IN REFUSE.

S. A. West Says Two Pounds of the Explosive Were Thrown Away with Rubbish by Mistake.

Steven A. West of 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street reported to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday that about two pounds of dynamite had been thrown away with rubbish, by mistake, and had been carted away by a driver of the Street Cleaning Department and placed with other refuse on a scow. Mr. West wanted to warn all persons of the presence of this dynamite.

When seen yesterday afternoon and asked about the dynamite, Mr. West refused to talk on the subject, saying that the matter was in the hands of the police, and if there was any information to be obtained it would have to be got from them. At the Section Department of the Street Cleaning Department, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, Superintendent Robinson said that he had been informed that two pounds of dynamite had been placed in an ash barrel. If this was done Tuesday, he said the dynamite was on Scow No. 38, that was loaded at the foot of Lincoln Avenue and the Harlem River, and was then out at sea where it would be dumped overboard with the other refuse.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station ridicule West's story. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at times preaches on street corners. On several occasions he has appeared in the Harlem Police Court as complainant in petty cases.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Newark police were notified to-day by the New York police that dynamite was in the paper and rags which were being shipped by one of the street cleaning scows to a paper factory here. The police here notified Lane Brothers of the Plank Road, who received the papers and rags from New York, but as yet nothing has been heard of the dynamite. An effort will be made to ascertain what scow was loaded at the district dump in New York. No paper and rags will be unloaded until this is ascertained.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Court to Decide Whether or Not Petitioner's Income Is Exempt.

There was a brief hearing yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Theodor Aub in the John F. Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Baudouine was not present. The only witness was Albert Hartcorn of 20 Nassau Street, one of the appraisers appointed by Referee Aub to appraise the personal property of Mr. Baudouine. His testimony concerned the manner in which he and his two associates had examined the household effects and personal property of Mr. Baudouine in his home, at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street.

At his home Mr. Baudouine had only three suits of clothes, one of them a dress suit. He told the appraisers that he had two suits at Larchmont, but that they had not been worn for a "long time." A rather shabby-looking watch and a pair of pearl cuff buttons comprised his jewelry. The most important fact brought out by Mr. Masten, of counsel for the creditors, was that Mr. Baudouine had neglected to tell the appraisers that he had a considerable amount of household goods at Larchmont.

A motion has been made to Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, that a decision be rendered upon the question as to whether the $2,500 a month income which Mr. Baudouine admits he receives is exempt from the proceedings. Judge Thomas suggested that the question be submitted to Judge Brown when he returned from his vacation, on Aug. 23. Mr. Baudouine receives the income as a beneficiary of his grandfather's will, and he claims that it is inalienable. Pending a decision an adjournment was taken until Oct. 4.

Two orders were applied for by the creditors, and Referee Aub announced that he would grant them. Mr. Baudouine owns a third interest in the dwelling house at 56 West Forty-fifth Street. The creditors applied for an order to compel the tenant and agent of the house to pay the rent to Mr. Baudouine's trustee for the benefit of the creditors. The other order requests the trustee to sell as soon as possible certain property involved in the case that is not exempt and also to collect certain notes.

PRIEST CATCHES CHURCH THIEF.

J. Hanley Was Robbing the Poor Box When Rev. Father Wood Saw Him.

The Rev. Father James Wood, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, on Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, discovered a man in the basement of the church yesterday in the act of robbing the poor box. The thief attempted to escape, but the priest seized him and held on to him until a policeman was summoned.

Detective Buckley of the Central Office, who was passing the church, was called in, and the took the priest's prisoner to the Gates Avenue Police Station. There the man gave his name as Joseph Hanley, twenty-nine years old, of 89 Decatur Street. He was locked up.

"QUEEN OF THE POLES" HERE.

She Is Mrs. Sophia Sullivan, a Well-Known Resident of Buffalo.

The "Queen of the Poles" is at the Hotel Imperial. In private life she is Mrs. Sophia Sullivan, the widow of Daniel Sullivan, a Buffalo architect. Mrs. Sullivan has ample means, is an accomplished linguist, and for years while a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo has bent her efforts to the amelioration of the Polish race. She was the originator of the Polish League, for which she claims a membership of 75,000 in Buffalo and Cleveland.

Although an ardent Republican, Mrs. Sullivan is decidedly anti-trust, and has made several speeches against trusts on the stump.

Mrs. Sullivan may address a meeting of Poles before her departure.

ROMANCE SPRINGS FROM A FIRE.

Frank J. Hopkins Married a Girl He Rescued Three Years Ago.

Frank J. Hopkins, engineer of the engine company of Dutch Kills, and Miss Margaret Smith of Blissville, Queens County, were married yesterday at St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, in Blissville, by the rector, Father Foley. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins started on their honeymoon trip to Cairo-in-the-Catskills.

The wedding caused much local interest, because Hopkins first met his wife three years ago while he was responding to a night alarm sent out on account of a fire in her home. He was at that time connected with the Blissville Engine Company. During the fire he rescued Miss Smith from the burning dwelling. Hopkins was a brother of the late Rev. Edward J. Hopkins, assistant to Father Sylvester Malone in Brooklyn.

SIXTEEN YEARS' ALIMONY DUE.

Mrs. Lillian L. Garden Trying to Obtain the Arrears from a Legacy Left to Her Husband.

Mrs. Lillian L. Garden of this city, who has a suit for absolute divorce pending against her husband, Alfred L. Garden, is now endeavoring to obtain sixteen years' arrears of alimony from a legacy of $30,000 left to her husband by his father about a year ago. It is expected that William L. Snyder, a lawyer, with an office in Temple Court, will make an application to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to-day, on behalf of State Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, who was appointed by Justice Lawrence, receiver of Garden's thirty-thousand-dollar legacy. Mr. Donnelly wants the $30,000 turned over to him in order that he may satisfy certain claims against Garden.

Mrs. Garden's suit for absolute divorce was brought in 1883, but it has never been tried. On the report of a referee, the Supreme Court ordered the husband to pay her $12 a week alimony and $150 counsel fee, but she never received a dollar. Mr. Garden went to Philadelphia to live and brought a counter-suit against his wife for divorce in the Pennsylvania State Court. Mrs. Garden was successful in defending this suit, but she has not been able to collect any alimony, because Mr. Garden is not a resident of this State. When the elder Garden died in this city in September, 1898, he left Alfred L. Garden a large amount of property, including a specific legacy of $30,000.

Senator Donnelly claims that the estate of Christopher H. Garden has been administered in violation of the laws of this State, in that no inventory was ever filed, and that certain other essential papers were not filed with the Surrogate. He takes the ground that the Supreme Court of this State has the right to compel the payment to him, as receiver, of the thirty-thousand-dollar legacy, in order that he may pass upon certain claims against Alfred L. Garden. Mrs. Garden's claim now amounts to nearly $10,000.

EX-CITY EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

Arthur J. Conway Charged with Passing Worthless Checks.

Arthur J. Conway, until recently cashier in the office of the Brooklyn Commissioner of Arrears of Taxes, was arrested at his home, 12 Spencer Place, that borough, yesterday, charged with passing worthless checks. He pleaded not guilty when arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, and was held for the action of the Court of Special Sessions.

Conway is about fifty years old, and has been prominent in Democratic politics in the Twenty-eighth Ward. He lost his position in the Tax Office last June. He is accused of passing worthless checks for small amounts on tradesmen in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall. He was arrested on the complaint of James McNamee, a saloon keeper, at 342 Fulton Street, who claims to have cashed one of Conway's alleged worthless checks for $10.

DIED FROM BURST BLOOD VESSEL.

City Employe Expires Suddenly on Elevated Railroad Station.

John G. Murray, an employe of the City Sewer Department, living at 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning from a hemorrhage, caused by running up the steps of the elevated road station at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Murray was forty years old, weighed 190 pounds, and was apparently in good health. At 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning he started from his house to catch a down-town express train, and as he reached the One Hundred and Thirtieth Street station the train pulled in. He ran up the steps two at a time, and just as he passed the ticket chopper he staggered and fell. He was assisted to a seat in the station, and before a surgeon from the Manhattan Hospital could arrive he died. Blood was flowing from his mouth, and it is supposed that overexertion caused an artery to burst.

THE MICA TRUST DENIED.

New York Firms Say They Are in No Combination.

There has been talk for some time past of the formation of a mica trust, a corporation which would control the entire world's output of mica. A dispatch from Chicago announced that seven large mica companies had formed such a trust with a capitalization of $3,500,000. The title of the new organization, it was said, was to be the American Mica Company, and it was to include—according to the Chicago report—the following individuals and companies: A. O. Schoonmaker of New York, W. A. Sills Mica Compaiy of Chicago, the North Carolina Mica Company, Joseph Huse & Son, the American Mica Company of Boston, Eugene Munsell & Co., and the Palermo Mica Company of New York.

It was ascertained yesterday that the two last-named concerns and A. O. Schoonmaker of this city are not in any combination. George S. Leary, Secretary and Treasurer of the Palermo Mica Company, said that neither his company nor the firm of Eugene Munsell & Co. had joined a trust, and he knew nothing about an alleged increase in prices after Sept. 1.

GENERAL LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

It Has Been Reorganized with a Capital Stock of $10,000,000.

The General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company, which was formed a little more than a year ago, has been reorganized and its capital stock increased from $300,000 to $10,000,000. It is expected that this new organization will be completed in all of its details within the next four or five weeks.

Its headquarters will be in this city and it will sublet the right to make liquid air in other States. About a year ago the original company built a plant here for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency of the Ostergren-Burger process of manufacturing liquefied air. The success of this demonstration has led to the reorganization of the company on an extensive basis.

S. W. Vandivert of the law firm of Gardenhire & Vandivert, who has had charge of this reorganization, said yesterday that it was the purpose of the new company to construct plant in this city with a capacity of producing several thousands of gallons of liquid air a day. The new organization has a basic patent in this and thirty foreign countries. The plant built to test the Ostergren-Burger process has a capacity of producing 1,500 gallons of liquid air a day at a cost of but five or six cents a gallon. The efficiency of Ostergren's invention over other processes is claimed to be due to a fundamental difference in the liquefier which enables the air to be produced very cheaply.

The first call for $500,000 on the stock of the General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company has been made.

Printing Ink Makers to Combine.

The manufacturers of printers' ink held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday preliminary to a consolidation of their interests. Several manufacturers of lampblack were also in attendance. Another meeting will be held at an early day, subject to the call of the Chairman.

New Rules Cripple a Hospital.

Superintendent Duryea of the Kings County Hospital claims that the new civil service rules have so crippled the working force of the hospital that the work of the institution is seriously hampered. Because of the new rules the hospital force has been greatly reduced and the Civil Service Commission does not appear to be able to fill the vacancies. Thirty-one of the hospital employes are slated for dismissal, Dr. C. B. Bacon, the Assistant Superintendent, being among those who are to go.

Trolley Car Passengers in a Panic.

While Car No. 436 of the Gates Avenue line was nearing the Brooklyn end of the bridge yesterday two fuses in the motor burned out. The damage was temporarily repaired and the car proceeded on its way. When it reached the corner of Fulton and Cranberry Streets, flames suddenly shot up through the floor of the car around the motor box, and the passengers scrambled into the street in wild haste. The motorman and conductor and several of the men passengers organized themselves into a bucket brigade, and with water obtained from a near-by grocery store extinguished the flames.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday will be an especially attractive number. Among the interesting features will be a full-page portrait of Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, and a page of photographs illustrating the visit of President McKinley to Lake Champlain.—Adv.

GOLD MINE IN A CELLAR.

Jersey City Man Thinks He Has Found One in a House He Owns.

John Schaefflin of 541 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, thinks he has discovered a gold mine in the cellar under a double brick house he owns at 692 and 694 West Newark Avenue. This cellar until recently was only three feet deep. Mr. Schaefflin decided to make it six feet deep, to accommodate his tenants.

While the earth was being taken out the workmen found many rocks. One of these was broken with a pickaxe. Mr. Schaefflin saw several shining particles in the stone. He picked up several pieces and took them to Arthur Gold, a druggist at 690 West Newark Avenue, who made a test with nitric acid. He said the shining particles were gold.

Mr. Schaefflin at once stopped the work of excavating the cellar, and says no more will be done until he is satisfied whether he owns a gold mine or not. In the meantime he is keeping a strict watch over the property.

MURDERER FEARED A BATH.

That Is Why Moredo Killed Himself, Warden Patterson Says.

Warden Patterson of the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City yesterday gave out a story to the effect that Giacomo Moredo, the wife murderer who committed suicide early Tuesday morning, killed himself to avoid taking a compulsory bath. Warden Patterson said that Moredo had not washed his face or hands during the three months he spent in jail.

On Monday Warden Patterson provided a new suit of prison clothes for Moredo, and told him that he would have to don them on Tuesday, but must first take a bath. Moredo said he would do neither. The Warden told him he would be soused in the bathtub and scrubbed with soap and brushes until he was clean. Moredo laughed and shook his head. On Tuesday morning he was found dead in his cell.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Local Committee Acknowledges Contributions and Calls for More.

Morris K. Jesup, Abram S. Hewitt, Col. John J. McCook, Charles A. Moore, William F. Cochran, James Stokes, and James A. Scrymser, the committee of citizens which is making an effort to help the famine-stricken millions in Russia, report that their efforts are meeting with fair success. They appeal for more funds. Remittances should be sent to James A. Scrymser, 37 Wall Stret, the Treasurer of the fund. Attention is called to the fact that the sum of 75 cents will support a peasant for a month.

Sums ranging from $1 to $1,000, a total of $3,566, have been received up to date. The New York Life Insurance Company gives $1,000. Some of the other donors are William G. Low, $100; Lanman & Kemp, $250; Samuel G. Brown, $100; J. Stickney, $100; M. C. D. Borden, $100; Francis L. Leland, $100; D. O. Mills, $100; W. C. Schermerhorn, $100; William E. Dodge, $100; Abram S. Hewitt, $50; H. K. Porter, $50, and Mrs. M. G. Atkinson, $50. "J. S." gave $500 and "J. A. S." $100, with several large amounts from anonymous benefactors.

A NOVEL SUIT FOR DEBT.

Woman Acted as Housekeeper for Former Husband and Wants $1,000.

A novel suit for debt was yesterday entered on the September calendar of the Hudson County Circuit Court, at Jersey City. The complainant is Mrs. Helen Behrens, the defendant being John F. Behrens, who is in the drug business at 162 Pearl Street, New York, and lives in Hoboken. They were formerly husband and wife, having been married July 25, 1866, by the Rev. Philip Markis of New York. They resided here until 1880, when they moved to Jersey City.

Their subsequent life was unhappy, and in 1892 each brought suit for divorce, Mrs. Behrens alleging cruelty, while Mr. Behrens alleged statutory cause. Chancellor McGill gave the decree to the husband. On Jan. 8, 1894, the couple had become so far reconciled that Mrs. Behrens returned to her husband's home to keep house for him and their children. She continued until the sons and daughters married and established homes of their own. On April 13 last Mr. Behrens broke up his home and went to Hoboken to board, leaving Mrs. Behrens to shift for herself. She says that she demanded $1,000 for her services as housekeeper, but her husband refused to pay, saying he had no money.

Mrs. Behrens finally employed C. C. Hendricks to bring suit for the amount claimed. Mr. Behrens, who denies the validity of his former wife's claim, has retained Congressman William D. Daly to defend the suit.

MOTOR CYCLE SCORCHER FINED.

D. Vanden, a Frenchman, Was Speeding on Coney Island Path.

Motor cycles have been the cause of much weariness of body and worry of mind to the bicycle policemen whose duty it is to catch scorchers on the Coney Island cycle path. They have of late made many efforts to capture the riders of these machines who violate the speed ordinance, but in vain. Yesterday, however, the scorcher-chasing bluecoats had their revenge when one of the offending "infernal" machine riders was haled before Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Police Court and fined five dollars for scorching. But the revenge of the police was hard-earned and was gained only by recourse to strategy.

Bicycle Patrolman Kupfrian was riding down the path with an eye out for scorchers when a motor cycle passed him at great speed with a dozen scorchers hanging to it like the tail to a comet. The policeman called to the motor cyclist to stop, at the same time starting in pursuit. But the rider of the motor cycle only turned in his saddle and smiled derisively. He had the policeman at a decided disadvantage and knew it. Kupfrian, however, followed in pursuit, but he had as much chance of overtaking the motor cycle as if it was a fast railway train, and after chasing it for a mile or more he gave it up. Then he had recourse to strategy. At Church Avenue, where the cycle path makes a wide bend, the bicycle policeman a few days before had made a cross-cut path over the lots in order to head off scorchers. Kupfrian took this path and succeeded in catching his man.

In court the prisoner gave his name as Dominick Vanden, a Frenchman, of 297 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan. He said that he had but lately arrived from France, where he could ride as fast as he liked and thought that he could do likewise in this country. Besides, he said, through an interpreter, he was not riding faster than twelve miles an hour.

"Twelve miles!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "Why, I saw that chase myself from a carriage, and if you were traveling at a slower rate than thirty miles an hour, I haven't any idea as to what speed is. Five dollars fine."

SEEK TO HAVE TAXES REDUCED.

Lispenard Stewart and Selina Rhinelander Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Lispenard Stewart and Selina Rhinelander yesterday obtained writs of certiorari from Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, to compel the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to reduce the amount at which property owned by them, and property which is in their hands as trustees, has been assessed for the purpose of taxation for the present year.

The properties which it is claimed are unfairly assessed are situated in many parts of the city, and it is averred they are assessed at a higher figure than they should be when the taxation on property generally throughout the city is considered.

Home from the Gold Fields, Sick.

John W. Dunn, thirty-six years old, who says he "beat" his way from the Klondike gold fields to this city, reached Bellevue Hospital last night and asked to be treated. He had pains in the neck and back due to exposure and hardship. Dunn explained that he had served during the war as an engineer on the United States transport Santiago, and at the close of hostilities had gone to the gold region to seek his fortune. He was admitted to a ward. He had $11.40 and a prospector's magnifying glass. He had no gold.

Alleged Georgia Embezzler Held.

Mahon W. Mallison, twenty-three years old, a clerk, who is wanted in Atlanta, Ga., for the alleged embezzlement of $15,000 from the Fourth National Bank of that city, was arrested yesterday afternoon in this city by Central Office Detectives Mahoney and Thompson, on the advice of the Atlanta police, who say he is a fugitive from justice. Mallison was taken to the Centre Street Court, and was held in $1,500 bail to await the action of the Atlanta police.

An illustration of our August clothing price revisions:

For a dashing young man, here's a vacation suit of lightest-weight cassimere; coat unlined, pattern a small check in fancy colors; stunning, but not loud—was $20, now $12.

This suit at Prince St. only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FROM ST. GALL.

Appeal to Reappraisement Board, Which Upheld Mr. Wakeman in Advancing Valuations, Was Illegal.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding what are known as the St. Gall cases. These cases have been pending for some time.

When Mr. Wakeman took office he decided that there had been wholesale undervaluations of embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland. He advanced the values heavily and the importers appealed. General Appraiser Sharretts, who first passed on the appeal, did not, in general, sustain the heavy advances made. An appeal was then taken to the full board, who sustained the Appraiser's office. This appeal Collector Bidwell, with whom the power of taking an appeal lay, declined to take at first, but later, under pressure from the Treasury Department, he did take the appeal. These advances increased the revenue from this class of goods, according to Mr. Wakeman, about $1,000,000 a year.

The importers continued the fight, however, and appealed to the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers. This board passes upon questions of law. The test case before the board was brought by Loeb & Schoenfeld. Their counsel, W. Wickham Smith, claimed that the appeal from the decision of Mr. Sharretts was illegal because the Collector had been coerced into taking an appeal. This view the Board of Classification in its decision yesterday sustained. The board, in an opinion by Judge Somerville, says that the law declares that appeals may be taken to the full board by the Collector when in his judgment they ought to be taken. As the Collector in this case frankly declared that he did not think the goods had been undervalued and that he took the appeal merely under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was not in accordance with the law. The last appeal to the full Board of Reappraisement is therefore declared improper, and the decision of that board is nullified.

This means that about $150,000 of duties will be returned to the importers interested.

Appraiser Wakeman, when informed of the decision, said that it would not affect the policy of his office. He would go on appraising the goods according to the standard already fixed, and he thought the decision would affect only the particular cases in appeal. It would not affect the collection of duties in the future. He had no doubt that the Treasury Department would take an appeal from this decision to the Federal Courts.

Must Pay Duty on a Statue.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in the case of S. A. MacFarland & Co., who imported a marble statue of the Saviour from Carrara, Italy, for the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville. Free admission was claimed for it under the provision in Paragraph 649 of the Dingley tariff for statuary designed for philanthropic institutions. The evidence showed, however, that the statue was made at Carrara, but from a plaster cast of a clay model made by Joseph Sibbel, a sculptor resident in the United States. The board decides that an article so made is not a work of art within the meaning of the law. Duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem must be paid.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE CHARGES.

Secretary of the Board of Charities Defends Inspector Dorr.

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, issued the following statement yesterday in response to that made on Tuesday by Superintendent Carpenter of the House of Refuge, in which the latter accused Inspector Dorr of the State Board of making public information gained by him at the institution, in the performance of his duties: